THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

The Stewart Difficulty—Contradictory Reports as to His Intentions—What the Senate Thinks of His Ineligibility to Serve.

Secretary Stewart's Proposition.

Says the N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington correspondent of yesterday:—

Mr. Stewart, after consultation with many of the most prominent men of the dominant party in Congress, became convinced of the fact that the law which made him ineligible would not be repealed, and in order to relieve all concerned from the consequent embarrassment, he expressed to the President his willingness to retire. The President, in return, declared to Mr. Stewart his desire to have him continue, but in the contingency of that being impossible, Mr. Boutwell was asked if he would accept the portfolio of the Treasury. To-day, however, Mr. Stewart conceived a new idea. He had gone so far in the matter, and felt such a deep interest in the success of the undertaking, that he expressed himself as willing to make any sacrifice necessary to obviate the difficulties surrounding him. He therefore, after advising with some friends, proposed to the President, and made an absolute transfer and disposition of all interests and profits which may be derived from carrying on his business during his official term, the transfer to be made to Mr. Astor, Mr. James Brown, and Judge Hilton of New York as trustees, who shall have an absolute disposal of the funds thus acquired for the use of public charity in the city of New York: the trustees to select the charity and be absolute authority in the matter of their disposition. To this proposition the President readily assented; but legal advice was deemed necessary before definite action could be taken. The best legal authority has been sought, and among those consulted were Chief Justice Chase, Caleb Cushing, ex Attorney-General Evarts, Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Cameron, Conkling, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, and other prominent gentlemen in Congress. Opinion is divided, but the majority are against Mr. Stewart. Between the two statutes, that of 1789 and that of February 26, 1853, the opinion is that there is no escape for Mr. Stewart, excepting by his absolute withdrawal from his business. It is held that he cannot transfer the contingent profits of a business, and thereby relieve himself of all responsibility. Suppose there should be no profits, but losses instead, he would be the responsible party, and he remains throughout in the capacity of an importer. His proposal, therefore, for temporary transfer of his business is considered as insufficient to relieve him of his ineligibility. All concerned have been fully advised in the whole matter, and a final settlement is expected to-morrow. If Mr. Stewart sees no practical way of obviating the law he will make his resignation unconditional, and the President will then nominate a new Secretary. It is expected that Mr. Boutwell will be the man. Should this occur, it will necessitate a change of the Attorney-Generalship, as the President is adverse to having two men from the same State in his Cabinet. Judge Hoar will probably retire, and either Mr. Tremain, or Judge Pierrepont of New York be called upon to accept the position.

An Unconditional Resignation.

The same writer, at a later hour, telegraphs: Mr. Stewart, after the fullest consultation with the President and the principal officers of the Government, including Senators and Representatives, has prepared a letter of unconditional resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and has also, by the aid of counsel, drawn articles of assignment, in accordance with his previous proposition, to the President, and he will to-morrow submit the same to General Grant for his acceptance of either. The matter will be fully considered by the President and Cabinet, and it is supposed will be determined to-morrow.

How the President Received the Secretary's Proposition.

The *Herald's* correspondent, speaking of the interview between Judge Hilton and Stewart, relative to the latter's resignation, says:—

The two thereupon set to work, rapidly maturing the plan, and after spending about half an hour thus their carriage was called for again. They put on their coats and hats, ran down stairs, jumped into the carriage and off again to the Executive Mansion. Another visit, and so soon, called into President Grant's face an expression as nearly resembling astonishment as his calm features are susceptible of. When they entered he was sitting in his chair at the end of the long table, smoking a cigar. He got up to receive them, and after his visitors were seated resumed his own chair and cast towards them a curiously inquisitive look, as much as to say, "What in the world is to come now?" He was not long left in suspense. Mr. Stewart opened conversation. "Mr. President," said he, "I have come to make a proposal, which I hope will be acceptable and at the same time relieve you of all embarrassment." The President here listened with some expression of solicitude. He expected, no doubt, Mr. Stewart was about to say, "I tender you my unconditional resignation." Mr. Stewart continued, and as he spoke Grant listened with deeper and deeper attention. Finally Mr. Stewart stated his proposal distinctly. President Grant took the cigar out of his mouth, let it drop on the floor, and looked strongly in Mr. Stewart's face without uttering a word. Mr. Stewart broke the silence by asking, "Is the proposal acceptable to you?"

President Grant—Acceptable! Of course it is. It is the most magnanimous thing I ever heard of in my whole life. Acceptable, of course; but I was only thinking whether I ought to allow you, sir, to make such a sacrifice for my sake.

Mr. Stewart—Never mind that, General. I have enough to live on for the rest of my life. It will be a pleasure to me to do this. My affection for you and desire to serve my country, if I can, prompt me to do it; and if it is acceptable to you I will do so.

President Grant—Of course it is acceptable; but you are sacrificing a great deal of money for me, and I am thinking that it is a question whether I ought to permit it.

Mr. Stewart—Don't mind that part of it, General. Providence has been very good to me. He has done more for me than I deserve, and I do this thing now very cheerfully. Do you think the plan will satisfy the legal difficulties and meet with the approval of Congress?

President Grant—I have no doubt it will.

Mr. Stewart—Then I shall take the necessary steps to do it.

Judge Hilton—I have advised Mr. Stewart that the plan he proposes will remove all legal obstructions, but I wish to consult with distinguished legal gentlemen on the subject. It is better, therefore, before doing anything further on the subject, to consult with such distinguished lawyers and judges as may be in the city.

After some further conversation Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton took leave of the President again. To complete the story, I have to add that the plan for the transfer was drawn, submitted to several distinguished judges and lawyers, and approved. To a number of gentlemen who called upon him this evening about the matter, Mr Stewart said:—"Gentlemen, I do this on account of my esteem for General Grant. He thinks I can serve him in the Cabinet. I will do my best to do so. I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no children to provide for. I desire to serve my country only in this business."

To-night Judges Hilton and Davis are occupied in drawing up the necessary legal documents, which will be ready for execution to-morrow.

The Cabinet Officers—The Motives of Grant in Their Selection.

The New York *Times'* Washington writer relates the following:—

The developments of the past forty-eight hours have revealed some important facts concerning the motives and reasons which influenced President Grant in making his Cabinet selections, and which resulted finally in that combination of names which was sent to the Senate on Friday last, and which caused many earnest party and personal friends to feel severe disappointment, and in some instances to prejudice and criticize his action in an unjust manner. In no two instances has public or party sentiment expressed itself more unjustly than in the cases of Hon. George S. Boutwell and Hon. James F. Wilson. The President has been freely censured for not availing himself of the great ability, sound judgment, cool discretion, and extensive political experience of these gentlemen. That he did not do so is not his fault. As already stated in these despatches, Governor Boutwell was offered the position of Secretary of the Interior, which he declined for the reason that he preferred his position in the House of Representatives to the duties of the Interior Department.

General Grant's apparent object in tendering this particular department to Mr. Boutwell seems to have been with a view of transferring the many diverse and complicated questions arising in the West, and subject to the control of Western influence, to the competent and entirely disinterested hands of an Eastern man, removed, as Governor Boutwell is, from the strifes and dissensions which attend and afflict the many Western interests which centre in the Interior Department. On Mr. Wilson General Grant bestowed the greatest compliment that was in his power to pay, and tendered him such honors as it has been the great privilege of few men in this age to decline. He offered him first the position of Attorney-General, then that of Postmaster-General, and when these were successively declined, the President tendered him the highest office in his gift, that of Secretary of State. All of these Mr. Wilson declined, not desiring any Cabinet position, for personal and domestic reasons. So that on his shoulders, and on the shoulders of Governor Boutwell, rests the responsibility of the fact that they are not now in the Cabinet councils of the President. It is not often in times like these that men enjoy the honor of declining such distinctions.

Neither of these gentlemen, though thoroughly experienced in politics, have ever sought, or allowed others to seek for them, any position whatever at the hands of General Grant. It is due to them to say that from the positions they have occupied in Congress, Cabinet portfolios do not look so alluring as they do to the popular mind. There are other facts on this subject of the Cabinet which will be developed in the course of time, and which, as they crystallize into the history of the present hour, will increase the confidence of the people in their new President.

The Effect on the Cabinet.

The appointment of the Cabinet is known to have been very distasteful to many of the Republican leaders of Congress, who expected to have the forming of it by their own counsels. They have not been taken into General Grant's confidence, nor were they, as they say, consulted. They feel this slight keenly, but are not yet ready for open retaliation. Unwilling to go at once into opposition to Grant, they judged it best to confirm the Cabinet immediately. To this class the discovery of the legal impediment to Mr. Stewart's acceptance was a godsend as a cover for other and real objections. When Mr. Sherman offered his bill to modify the law of 1789, there was some hesitation as to which should be the first to object, but Sumner's impetuosity induced him to take the initiative. Since Saturday the whole body of Republicans have been in a very disorganized condition on the subject, the more sensible and patriotic portion thinking it best to make the most of the Cabinet as it stood, the others ready to break the slate even at the risk of a quarrel with the administration. The magnificent offer of Mr. Stewart to surrender all the enormous profits of his business, a pecuniary sacrifice such as no statesman ever before made in the service of his country, has given fresh strength to those who desire to have him in the Treasury. These Congressmen say that this proposition substantially relieves the matter from all difficulty. They affirm that it places his motives beyond question, and shows that his only aim in accepting this trust is a lofty and honorable ambition to accomplish a great public reform. These urge that the Cabinet shall stand as already arranged by General Grant, and will probably insist that so soon as Mr. Stewart shall execute the proposed assignment he shall go on to qualify and administer the department.—*N. Y. Herald's Washington Correspondence.*

SHIPWRECK.

Terrible Suffering on the Atlantic—Loss of the Barque China—Two Weeks of Starvation—The Rescue.

The barque China sailed from Quebec some time in November last, with a full cargo of timber, for the port of Cardiff, in Wales. The China was a ship of 635 tons, official number 32,860, and was owned by Watsons & Co, a large and wealthy Cardiff firm. Her crew consisted of sixteen men, viz., Captain Brannan, a native and resident of Cardiff; chief mate John Fortune, of Shields, England; second mate Boaz, of Cardiff, son of Captain Boaz, of the barque Eleanor, also of Cardiff, a steward, a carpenter, and 11 British and Irish sailors. She had favorable winds during the early part of the voyage, but the gale was so fierce and the ship steered so widely, that about 11 o'clock on the morning of December 13 she was brought to the wind; and, within less than 20 minutes, a tremendous sea broke over her with such sudden fury as to snap the mizzenmast like a pipestem, shiver the stern to fragments; smash the rudder and wheel, and sweep away both the boats and the house on deck, which served as a cabin and contained the ship's store of provisions. At the same instant, the wind tore the close-reefed maintop-sail into ribbons.

The captain, who had just left the cabin, saw the breaker coming, and shouted to the crew to run forward for their lives; but so fearfully swift and irresistible was the fatal wave that two of the sailors, the man at the wheel and the chief mate, who was in the cabin, were swept into their ocean grave in the twinkling of an eye; and before the rest of the men could save themselves among the fore-rigging another terrible sea plunged down on the doomed barque, swept off the forecastle house, and carried the captain and four more of the sailors after their unhappy companions. As the cargo completely filled the hold and the cabin and forecastle house were tossing in fragments on the sea, the only shelter left for these horror stricken men was under a little forecastle deck, beneath which they crept as soon as they dared risk themselves on the clean-swept main deck, over which the seas were rolling mountains high. Stowed away in this little recess, scarcely large enough to hold them, and entirely open on one side to wind and waves, they suffered for fourteen days and nights all the agonies of cold, hunger, and thirst, beside the unutterable mental tortures inseparable from their frightful situation. The only provision left on the ship was a barrel of salt pork, under one of the hatches. From this, at the imminent risk of their lives, they obtained every particle of their food, and slaked their thirst with hailstones and such precious drops as they could squeeze from ropes' ends and bits of canvas when it rained. Without a moment's sleep, without a spark of fire or a dry thread to keep them warm, pierced by the keen gales of December, drenched anew every now and then by the seas that rolled over the deck in constant succession, and with scarcely anything to quench the thirst that the salt meat only aggravated, these men suffered such misery as few mortals have ever endured; and yet it is a positive and shameful fact that during the weary days in which the wreck of the China pitched and tossed upon the wintry Atlantic waves, three ships passed within hailing distance, and never even tried to save the wretched remnant of her crew. An officer on the deck of one of these vessels was seen to wave his hand, but passed on with heartless indifference.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of December last the second mate of the ship W. H. Jenkins (Captain Thomas Lewand), whose watch it was on deck, reported a vessel about seven miles to the windward. In the course of half an hour Captain Lewand made out that it was a wreck, apparently abandoned. A signal flag was immediately hoisted to ascertain if any one was on board, but the sharpest watch did not reveal any signs of life, and the flag was hauled down after flying two hours. The wind would not permit a closer approach during this time, but about one o'clock it veered a little to the southwest, and Captain Lewand, unwilling to leave until absolutely sure that the vessel was really abandoned, wore ship and sailed towards the China. When the miserable men on the wreck saw the signal flag fly from the masthead of the fourth vessel that had passed them since the fatal 13th of December, they fell on their knees and thanked God.

The anguish of the bitter moment when they saw it hauled down was the keenest stroke of all, and no pen can paint their joy when the barque finally turned with the changing wind, and sailed towards them, and Captain Lewand, spying the poor fellows crawling feebly from under the forecastle deck, hailed them with, "All right, boys! I'll take you off if it's possible!" But how? The seas were washing every moment over the ill-fated China. The timber cargo projected some eight or ten feet from her crumbling stern. Everything but the fly wheel of the pump, the two forward masts, and a few stanchions were swept away, and the bare yards were swinging in every direction. So high did the sea run that a boat lowered from davits would have been shivered like an eggshell, and it was only possible to launch the yawl by carrying it amidships. Even then it looked like tempting Providence to undertake the rescue, but four brave men volunteered for the service, and the yawl put off only to find that it was absolutely impossible to board the China. But the poor wretches on the wreck, spurred on by hope and desperation, mustered at last strength and courage enough to climb upon the forecastle deck, crawl out on the jibboom, and slip down a cord into the water, from which they were speedily lifted into the boat. The second mate was insensible, but even he was finally let down with ropes into the yawl, and in two perilous trips two of the seven were carried to the barque. The steward seemed to have the most strength of any of them, but even he had to be hauled up the barque's side, and could only exclaim in piteous tones, as he was lifted over the rail, "My God, Captain Lewand! fourteen days and nothing to eat!" And the mate died of utter debility within two hours after his rescue, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions that were made to restore him to consciousness and life.

All the men were not only as thin as skeletons but were covered with boils, caused by exposure to the salt water, and which added greatly to the other miseries of their hard lot. Every care was taken of them, and by the time the barque reached Fayal, on the 20th of January, they were strong enough to walk on shore, after showering thanks upon the captain, and, with streaming eyes, blessing him for his humanity in rescuing them. It is probable that ere this some British bound craft has touched at Fayal, and carried them all to Cardiff, to tell as sad a story as ever was told since men began to go down to sea in ships.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—John and Michael Brennan were put upon trial upon the charge of the larceny as bailee of a watch valued at $380, belonging to Henry Thomas. The defendants are young men engaged in the business of jewelers at No. 13 South Eighth street, and against them the following accusation was made by the Commonwealth:—Mr. Thomas, a gentleman of means from Harrisburg, in walking along Eighth street noticed in the window of the defendants' store a gold watch with a card attached to it marked $500. Upon examining the watch he found it to be a very fine repeater, new and in good order, and resolved to buy it to present to a friend.

The defendants said they would take $440 for it, but he declined to give more than $350 for it, as he understood there was one just like it in Baltimore for that price. John Brennan showed by his books that the watch cost him $371 originally, and then Mr. Thomas agreed to give $380, which was accepted and the money paid down. Supposing that the watch might need regulation he left it with the defendants for that purpose, and though he called several times for it he was repeatedly told that it was at their watchmaker's receiving regulation; but finally he insisted upon taking it as it was, and Michael Brennan went with him to a place up Eighth street, where a watchmaker was working at a bench. Then Michael Brennan took from his pocket a watch, laid it before the workman, and asked if he did not think there was something wrong about it. Mr. Thomas, surprised at this, snatched it up, and said to the watchmaker, "Did you ever see this before?" and he replied that this was the first time he had seen it. Turning to Michael, he said he was sorry he had continually lied to him about the matter, and carried the watch in his pocket all the while; and Brennan made no reply. Upon examining this watch he found that the dial was cracked, the pin controlling the hands was broken, and the bell that sounded the time was much louder in tone than the one he agreed to purchase. Michael Brennan said if the watch had been changed it was the fault of the agents only. Mr. John Brennan was spoken to and was told that he would have either to refund the money, restore the watch that was purchased in the first instance, or be prosecuted; but he only replied that if this was not the one he purchased he would give him five thousand dollars, to which Mr. Thomas made a counter offer to give ten thousand dollars if this was the one.

On the part of the defense it was offered to prove by the agent of the importer of this watch, that this was the very one that was sold to Mr. Thomas, there not being another one like it in Philadelphia, this corresponding in number and every other particular with the one sold by the importer to the Messrs. Brennan. When Mr. Thomas left it to be regulated the agent of the importer took it for that purpose, and himself cracked the dial; he then handed it over to his own workman, from whom Mr. Brennan got it back again.

The good character of the defendants was established by numerous witnesses of high standing in the community, and it was urged in argument that, instead of accepting the advances made for a private settlement of the matter, the defendants preferred to go before a jury of their country and thus vindicate their reputation. On trial.

James Heverin and T. P. Ransford represent the prisoner.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alexander Zalewski, charged with forgery, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Press vs. Lafeter. An action to recover damages for a malicious prosecution. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $150.

Henry Weinsheimer vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff set forth that on the 24th of July, 1867, while travelling from New York to Allentown, he stopped at Easton to change cars, and while he was standing on the platform of one of defendant's cars another train collided with the one he was on, and so great was the shock that he was severely crushed. His wounds confined him to his room four months, and still give him pain. On trial.

—St. Petersburg is to have a Botanical Congress in May.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President to Recall His Message from the Senate—He will Accept Stewart's Resignation.

Ultimate Composition of the Cabinet—The Arrival and Qualification of the Secretaries.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cabinet—Its Ultimate Organization—Some Changes that are to be Made.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In this city the reorganization of President Grant's Cabinet is still regarded, in official circles, as a matter of certainty, although it is generally conceded that, if the President could control the question without taking into account outside influences, it would remain as first announced, with the possible exception of Mr. Stewart. This morning it is positively asserted, in official circles, that Vice-Admiral Porter will ultimately be called to the head of the Navy Department; that the Hon. James F. Wilson, late member of Congress from Iowa, or ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, will be made Attorney-General; and that ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will go into the Cabinet, in case Judge Hoar, who has not yet arrived, can be induced to withdraw. Ex-Governor Creswell, of Maryland, it is asserted, will certainly retain his position as Postmaster-General. The manner in which the Cabinet question is discussed and disposed of, however, leaves Senators and members of Congress in blissful ignorance, so that no reliable information can be obtained from them.

The Stewart Difficulty.

There is really nothing new in the aspect of the Stewart difficulty. It is thought, however, that before the close of the day the whole matter will be satisfactorily solved, Mr. Stewart having sent his proposition to transfer his business to trustees, and at the same time having tendered his resignation to the President, that the latter may be accepted if the former is not satisfactory. He will wait upon the President to-day before the Cabinet meets, so as to receive a final answer.

A Conflict of Opinion.

There is a conflict of opinion among eminent lawyers as to whether the new proposition of Stewarts' meets the requirements of the law and removes his disability. Such men as Attorney-General Evarts think it does not, while some of the ablest lawyers in Congress think it does. The impression is, that while doubt exists in Grant's mind he will be inclined to accept Stewart's resignation, notwithstanding a strong desire to keep him in the Cabinet.

The White House.

There was a very large concourse of visitors at the White House to-day, and several Senators and members were admitted to see the President. Among the prominent visitors were Vice-President Colfax, Secretary Borie, Senators Conkling and Kellogg, and George H. Stuart of Philadelphia.

Secretary Borie

was qualified this morning, and will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office to-morrow.

President Grant's Message to be Recalled

President Grant has prepared a message which will be sent to the Senate immediately, recalling the message of last week asking the suspension of the act of 1789. It is understood in this connection that the President will accept Mr. Stewart's resignation, on the ground that he is not clear whether the transfer to the trustees meets the case. It is not known whether he will send in another name or wait until the arrival of Judge Hoar. It seems to be settled that Boutwell will be the man.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Another Murder Trial in Prospect.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—The Grand Jury has found another indictment against John Clare for the murder of Henry B. Grove. Clare was tried and sentenced to be hung, and got off on a writ of error, in consequence of the Grand Jury indicting him first being illegally chosen. Several prisoners in the Penitentiary were convicted under the indictments by the same Grand Jury, and are now claiming to be released.

Numerous thieves who attended the inauguration still remain here, committing frequent robberies. There is much excitement now among office seekers.

FROM INDIANA.

More Shooting—The Trial of Mrs. Clem, the Murderess.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—At Columbus, last evening, William Olmstead shot and mortally wounded his stepfather, Jefferson Olmstead. They lived three miles west of Columbus. They had started home, but got into an altercation on the way, when the boy drew a revolver and shot his father in the bowels.

The counsel of Mrs. Clem filed their application yesterday for a new trial, presenting twenty reasons therefor. One of the reasons was that four of the jurors previous to being empannelled had formed and expressed an opinion on the case.

The Tribulations of Bruisers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The proposed fight between McCool and Allen has fizzled. Allen's backers received a telegram from Gallagher, expressing anxiety to take the job off Allen's hands, whereupon McCool expressed intense disgust for the whole crowd, and threatened to club any and every man who broached the subject to him again.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—Mr. Herr introduced the following:—Where a remainder is limited to the heirs—heirs of the body—children or issue of a person to whom an estate during life in the same premises shall be given, the words "Heirs"—heirs of the body—"children," or "issue" shall be held to be words of purchase and not of limitation, and the person to whom such estate during life shall be given shall take only a life estate in such premises, and the persons who shall be the heirs—heirs of the body—children, or issue, as the case may be, of such tenant for life, shall be entitled to take, on the termination of the life estate, as purchasers, by virtue of the remainder so limited to them: Provided, that this act shall not be construed to affect devises contained in the last will duly executed and published before the passage of this act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Passenger Railroad Legislation.

At a late hour on Monday evening, after the telegraphic report closed, an act was introduced by Mr. McGinnis of Philadelphia as follows:—

That all Passenger Railway Companies heretofore authorized to lay and construct such railways in the city of Philadelphia must relay the pavement or cobble stones over which they pass, at their own expense, without any action of the Councils of said city. That all corporations authorized as above failing to comply with the requirements in the first section of this bill, shall be fined in a sum equal to double the amount of the cost of relaying said pavement by the city authorities.

The act was passed by the House, but this morning a motion was made by Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, to reconsider the vote, for the purpose of defeating the bill.

The motion was lost by 22 ayes to 53 nays.

Messrs. Clark, Cloud, and Myers voted to reconsider.

The bill was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Meek introduced an act requiring insurance companies to publish annually, in two newspapers of each county, a statement showing the amount of their capital stock, amount subscribed or paid up, their assets, gross and net incomes, losses, liability for policies, salaries paid, etc., and inflicting severe penalties for making false returns. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, introduced an act to prevent the spread of lung fever in cattle in Bucks, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties. The bill authorizes the Court of Common Pleas to appoint three Cattle Commissioners, and was proposed by farmers and dealers in live stock at a meeting held in Philadelphia, and at which Dr. A. L. Elwyn was President, and Thomas M. Coleman, Secretary. Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Mullen presented an act compelling the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad to place flagmen at street crossings.

Mr. Myers read a supplement to the Union Lead and Mining Company.

The Speaker presented remonstrances of the City Councils of Philadelphia against an Elevated Railroad on Market street, against any railroad on Broad street, and against conferring powers on the Board of Health as provided in the street cleaning act.

The House then commenced to read for the first time about three hundred bills of a private character. It is the privilege of any member on these occasions to object to any bill, and this objection postpones for one week. The following were objected to:—

Mr. Rogers, supplement to the Miyuga Iron Company.

Mr. McGinnis, vacating Eleventh street from Reed to Twelfth.

Mr. McGinnis, changing the boundaries of the Second and Third wards.

Mr. Mullen for the establishment of a House of Correction.

Mr. Bunn, incorporating the Frankford Manufacturing Company.

An act conferring street-cleaning powers on the Board of Health was objected to by Mr. McGinnis, who afterwards withdrew them, by Mr. Adaire, who also withdrew, and was then prepared for further consideration. Mr. Mullen made an effort to object, but did not succeed.

An act to incorporate the City Sewerage Utilization Company, introduced by Mr. Josephs, and referred to the Corporation Committee, provides that John Tucker, Jr., and others shall have the sole and exclusive right to erect and use roads and reservoirs for the removal of sewerage and fæcal matter, under such rules as the Boards of Survey and Health may direct in Philadelphia, and may contract with the city for the cleaning of streets. Capital one million dollars.

Senate.

The following is Senate proceedings:—

The Governor transmitted an attested copy of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The bill increasing the rate paid by the State for pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution was passed finally.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally:—

One authorizing the State Treasury to pay the Farmers' Bank of Reading four thousand dollars, being forty per cent. on the excess of gold furnished the State under act of January 13, 1863.

One authorizing the removal of the dead from a portion of the graveyard of the Mount Zion M. E. Church of Holmesburg.

One incorporating the Kurztown Saving Bank.

The House bill relative to the duties of the school directors of the Twenty-second ward.

An act extending to Delaware county the Philadelphia Aldermen and Constable fee bill.

One relating to Constables and Justices of the Peace in Chester county.

The New Hampshire Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—The weather here to-day is mild and spring-like. The sleighing is excellent.

The State election opens here to-day quite lively, and a large vote is anticipated. A Republican victory is expected, partly from reason of the Republican majorities in November, and partly in consequence of the Democrats having evinced no particular enthusiasm in the campaign.

A Commercial Convocation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—A general commercial convention meets here on the 19th of March. Ex-President Johnson and other prominent men have already signified their intention to be present.

Republicans Victorious.

LEWISTON, Me., March 9.—The Republicans carried every ward but one in Auburn at the city election yesterday. There was no choice for Mayor, the Republicans having two candidates.

Fire in East Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, March 9.—The fire in East Cambridge yesterday afternoon entirely destroyed the extensive lumber yard of D. N. Skellings & Co. Loss $60,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅞. United States 5-20s, 82⅝. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—A. M.—Cotton quiet; upland middling, 12¼d.; Orleans middling, 12½d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 7000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 9—P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 93. United States 5-20s firmer at 83. American stocks firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower.

Lard firm at 70s. 6d. Pork quiet and steady. Tallow, 46s.

HAVRE, March 9.—Cotton market opens quiet at 142f. on the spot.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—2 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dulness. Breadstuffs are heavy. Wheat, 10s. 3d. for California white, and 9s. 2d. for red Western. Flour, 24s. Peas, 42s.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

There is an active inquiry for money. Call loans rule at 6@8 per cent. Prime to fair commercial paper ranges from 8@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were a fraction lower. 116 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for 10-40s; 118⅜ for '62 5-20s; 114¼ for '64 5-20s; 116⅜ for '65 5-20s; 112⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s; 112⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 112⅝ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½, no change.

Railroad shares were firmly held. Reading sold at 45⅞@46, an advance of ¼; Minehill at 55, no change; North Pennsylvania at 34, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛@57¼, a slight advance. 122⅝ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 69 for Norristown; 56 for Lehigh Valley; 38 for Elmira preferred; 10 for Catawissa common; 33¼ for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 12, an advance of ½; and Green and Coates at 38, no change. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 27½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 112 for Northern Liberties; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; and 76½ for Western.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 18½, a decline of ½. 29½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 62 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$100	City 6s. New	101	300 sh	Reading.......ls.	45⅝
$1000	do.	101	100	do.........b60.	46
$800	C&Am m 6s'	92½	100	do.	45 60
$500	Leh 6s.gold l...c..	90½	200	do. ....ls.	45 69
$1000	do	90¾	5 sh	Penna RR	57½
7 sh	Minehill ......ls..	55	4	do.	57½
100 sh	N Penna R	34	100 sh	Sch Nv Pf..b60..	18½
100 sh	Phil & E ...b60..	25¾	100 sh	Hestonville.b5.	12

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¼	11·42 A. M.	131¼
10·36 "	131¼	11·43 "	131⅜
11·06 "	131⅜	11·50 "	131¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; do. 1862, 118⅜@118⅝; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865, 116¼@116½; do. 1865, new, 112¼@112½; do., 1867, new, 112¼@112½; do., 1868, 112¼@112¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101½@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131½; Silver, 125@126½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116@116¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118¼@118½; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., 1865, 116¼@116½; do. July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. July, 1867, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1868, 112⅜@112⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131¼@131½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 118@118½; 5-20s, 1864, 114½@114¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116½@116¾; July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1867, 112⅜@113; do. 1868, 112⅜@113; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101¾@102¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¾	Western Union T.	37¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Cleveland and Tol.	105¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	66⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96⅜	Mil. & St. P. com.	66⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¼	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	81⅝	Adams Express Co	63½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	90⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	129¼	United States Exp.	58⅝
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	118½	Tennessee 6s, new	65⅝
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	100⅝	Gold	131½

Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 9.—The Flour market continues quiet, but prices generally are steady. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. About 500 bbls. were taken at $5@5·50 for superfine, $6@6·50 for extras, $6·75@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $8@8·25 for good Pennsylvania do. do., $8·50@9·50 for Ohio do. do., and $9·75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7·25@7·50. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much Wheat coming forward, but the stocks are accumulating, there being very little demand except from the local mills, who purchase only prime lots. Sales of red at $1·60@1·72, and 500 bushels amber at $1·90. Rye may be quoted at $1·55 per bushel for Western. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of 1800 bushels yellow at 93@94c., the latter rate from store. Oats are without change. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 95c., and 1000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 62@64c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is nominal at $59 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—Arrived, steamship New York, from Bremen.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, March 9. — Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............38 | 11 A. M..............51 | 2 P. M..............53

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Br brig Allavela, Thompson, Mayaguez, C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Off the Ledge, passed one barque, two brigs, and several schooners, bound up.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, 3 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 7—6 P. M.—Brig Excelsior, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, ran ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen about 4 A. M. on Saturday, during a thick snow-storm; about high water the wind changed to NW., blowing very hard. The captain succeeded in backing her off, and anchored under the southern beach. She is now coming to the Breakwater.

Brigs Union T., for Sagua; Resolute, for Savannah; schrs James Ponder for Ponce, P. R.; and Pedro A. Grau, for Cardenas, all from Philadelphia, went to sea 6th inst. A. M. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ventus, Verper, hence, at San Francisco yesterday.

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, hence, at Savannah at 6 o'clock this morning.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.

Schrs Hazleton, Gardner, hence for Taunton, and M. Hand, Norton, hence for Greenport, at New York yesterday.

Schr Teaser, Henley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th inst.

Schr H. N. Miller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.

Schr L. A. May, Baker, at Boston 7th inst., from New Castle, Del.

Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schr George Nebinger, from Wareham for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 6th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Politicians and the Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Times.

The considerations which lead partisans to view with impatience the composition of the new Cabinet are precisely the considerations which make it satisfactory to the main body of the people. The politicians regard coldly, if not with dislike, the application of a principle which exacts capacity, integrity, efficiency, instead of mere party prominence and zeal. But in this principle the people see a guarantee of the purity and economy, the reduction of expenditures concurrently with an increased productiveness of the revenue, which, above all things, the country needs.

Whether the *personnel* of the Cabinet remain unchanged or not, nothing is more certain than the completeness with which it reflects the purpose of the President. In this light, the persons selected are less suggestive than the qualities which obviously governed their selection. There may be declinations among them from one cause or another, but the fact is established that General Grant will have for his chief assistants only those who are untainted with the trickery and corruption which are the bane of contemporary politics. The special fitness of this member of the Cabinet or that for the position assigned him, is a matter about which opinions honestly differ. But the trustworthiness and general ability of every member even the politicians have not ventured to deny. They doubt the partisan profitableness of the course pursued, but the keenest-eyed critic has failed to detect a flaw in the individual characters which should abate the confidence felt by the people in the action of the President.

The nominations for the Treasury and the Interior Department especially indicate the soundness of the judgment he has formed in regard to public requirements. These are the departments whose organization and management most directly concern domestic interests. In practical importance the operations of the Treasury and the policy by which they are regulated exceed those of all the other departments. There, if anywhere, the sagacity of General Grant's choice will be tested. For, in existing circumstances, the head of the Treasury has other duties than those of ordinary administrations. He must have the courage and dexterity of a reformer as well as the skill and industry of a mere administrator. The department passes under his control reeking with corruption. It has a host of servants whose mingled incompetency and rascality entail the loss of more than a hundred millions annually. So far as the law will admit of it, this rottenness must be removed, and a capable and faithful service organized in its place.

The advantage gained is equally strong when we approach controverted topics of taxation and finance. One set of fault-finders complain that the inaugural message propounds no theory of resumption, and foreshadows no plan for paying the national debt. The country does not desire theorizing or legislation of the kind which those who ride hobbies always advocate. It wants just what General Grant suggests—the application of common sense and business tact to affairs which, thus aided, time will gradually adjust with a certainty which no legislation could attain.

Industry and commerce are sensitive upon these subjects. They have suffered seriously since the close of the war from the meddling of the Treasury and the vacillation of Congress. Attempts to hurry back specie payments have been productive only of disaster; haste to pay the debt before its maturity has necessitated oppressive taxation. There has been nothing like fixedness or intelligent effort in the matter; and from continual uncertainty everybody has suffered. The course indicated by the President will obviate these difficulties and so create a feeling of confidence by which all will be benefited. It establishes two points—a firm resolve to do nothing injurious to the public credit, and a disposition so to foster trade and develop the resources of the country that the currency shall be gradually appreciated without resorting to contraction.

Gen. Grant means that the finances and trade of the country shall be cared for by one whose character lifts him, head and shoulders, above the crowd of noisy politicians, and whose practical knowledge enables him to uphold the public credit while averting the folly of hasty resumption.

The selection of General Cox for the Interior department reveals in a smaller degree a purpose to purge the administration of the Government of the impurities which have grown around it. The control of Indian affairs will enable the Secretary to inaugurate reforms that will have the double recommendation of retrenchment and humanity. His political alliance, are perhaps stronger than those of any other member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Creswell or Mr. Washburne; but the fact that he was not the nominee of politicians, in conjunction with his high character, justifies the belief that partisan reasons will not greatly influence his conduct.

The stern estimate of duty which has governed General Grant's choice, and has dictated the rule by which any other nomination will doubtless be regulated, may not be without occasional disavantages. The partisanship which chafes under indifference may be expected to assert itself when opportunity offers. The unwillingness of the Senate to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act is not destitute of significance in this connection. Mr. Sumner's objection to immediate compliance with the recommendation in Mr. Stewart's favor should scarcely be imputed to the same motive, for the importance of the principle involved may well excuse the reference to a committee; but it is not probable that partisan feeling will show itself in the final decision. As against these drawbacks, the President may place the confidence which the principle he proceeds upon will awaken in the national mind, and the more than partisan strength which that confidence will confer.

Queries for Washburne.

From the N. Y. World.

There seems to be throughout the country a popular superficial emotion in favor of the plan, copied by Mr. Jenckes from the administrative systems of certain foreign governments, which requires candidates for government employment to undergo an examination to test the fitness of the aspirant for the office he seeks. We see no good reason why the system should not apply to heads of the departments as well as the hands and feet. It would be an entertaining spectacle to see and hear our new Secretary of State undergoing examination at the hands of a master of international law like Mr. Caleb Cushing or even Mr. Sumner. They would probably begin something like this:—

Is a consular certificate evidence of a foreign law?

What are the immunities of a foreign minister in this country? Are they given by statute or the law of nations?

Under what circumstances is a domestic servant in a foreign legation entitled to protection against civil or criminal process of our courts?

If a citizen assaults a foreign minister, not knowing the official character of the latter, is it an offense different from an assault on any one else? If it is, what is the difference?

Have belligerents a right to sell prizes in a neutral port?

If the United States, in a war with Spain, captured, occupied, and held Cuba, would the island become a part of the United States so far as our revenue laws are concerned?

At what period does the right of inviolability of an embassy begin, over what period does it extend, and how is it affected by war between the country sending and receiving an ambassador?

What is the origin of the consulate system? Are consuls furnished with credentials? Are they liable to pay taxes in a foreign country? What are the chief duties imposed by statute on American consuls abroad?

What is postliminium? What are reprisals? What is a general legal distinction between general reprisals and actual war?

Is tar a contraband of war?

Such inquiries as these only touch the rudiments of the knowledge required of a Secretrry of State if he is to be a *chef naturel* in the department; but it would be funny to see Washburne endeavor to answer them.

At It Again.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The old definition of an ambassador would seem to need revisal; for if the example of Mr. Reverdy Johnson is to pass into a precedent, our diplomatic servants must be considered as gentlemen sent abroad to digest in behalf of their country. If we had the requisite leisure we should, to show our sense of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's services, compile and publish a complete catalogue of all the banquets in England at which he has assisted, adding thereto, possibly, a compend of the bills of fare. According to the latest intelligence received, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been dining in Glasgow, where his powers of digestion were probably tried by that well-known Scotch dish, celebrated by Burns as the

"Great chieftain of the puddin' race."

The poet declares that he who feeds upon haggis becomes exceedingly valiant and warlike:—

"Clap in his walie nieve a blade,
He'll make it whissle,"

It is well that Mr. R. Johnson partook of this stimulating, valor-provoking, and fight-producing esculent at the end instead of the beginning of his diplomatic career, for otherwise we might at this moment have been breaking Mr. Bull's head, as he might have been breaking ours. Mr. Laird wasn't "reckless" enough to feed Mr. R. Johnson on such a terrible dish before the signing of the treaty. Upon the whole, we fancy that our full-fed Plenipotentiary will be glad to come home. He has eaten the dinners pluckily, but there is a limit to the powers of the human stomach, and there is also a dreadful complaint called dyspepsia, which causes, as we have been informed, the most intense agony of which the abdominal regions are susceptible. Mr. R. Johnson may not have had it yet, but if he escapes after "the haggis" in Glasgow, it will be by a special interposition of Divine Providence, which he has no good reason for counting upon.

From the report of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speech at Glasgow, it is evident that the haggis or something else must have got into his Excellency's head. We trust that we do him no injustice, but our opinion is, when he talked his last talk to Scotchmen, that the mountain dew, the hot water, and the tumblers must have been for some time upon the festive board. We think so because there was in Mr. R. Johnson's oration what the *North British Mail* styles "a strong infusion of balderdash," although we have never heard it called by that name before. Moreover, Mr. R. Johnson (in this respect resembling Mr. A. Johnson) indulged on this occasion in rather strong theological expressions, such, for instance, as "God knows what England would be without Scotland;" "Heaven knows what would become of you." Our deduction from the repetition of these pious phrases is that the whisky was uncommonly potent. No wonder the Scotch newspaper speaks of "the gushing character of the discourse."

But this diplomatic old gentleman, doubtless having a recollection of Anacreon in his mind, did not forget in his cups to pay a proper compliment to the bonny Scotch lassies—"women to be proud of," as Mr. R. Johnson gallantly observed, thus reminding us of Miss Snevellicci's papa at the bridal banquet, when he declared that he "loved 'em every one, including the married ladies," to the intense disgust of Mr. Lillyvick. "Scotchman," said Mr. R. Johnson, "without Scotch women, what a poor, miserable set you would be!" If there had been any of these estimable female creatures present at the moment, we have reason to believe that Mr. R. Johnson would have winked at them—"winked openly and undisguisedly; winked with his right eye." "They are not here," said Mr. R. Johnson; "I wish they were." Oh, the gallant Plenipotentiary!

How this "jocund gentleman" (for so he is styled in the journals) will ever be able to go through with the melancholy business of bidding his convivial friends in Great Britain farewell passes our comprehension, especially if a bevy of beautiful British Amazons should be on guard at the pier to prevent his embarkation. He will have to come away in the night. He will be forced to leave incognito. When he lands in this serious and rather desolate land, which he has been so convivially representing abroad, we must make sure to have a banquet ready and waiting for him. Compared with British provender, we shall hardly have anything better than funeral baked meats to offer, but Mr. R. Johnson seems to be of such facetious power that doubtless he can impart a relish even to a dinner of herbs.

General Grant and His Administration in a Religious View.

From the N.Y. Herald.

The various religous denominations of the United States, and especially the members of the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church, have great faith in General Grant and in the prosperity of the Gospel under his administration. The General's father is a Methodist, his mother is a Methodist, his wife is a Methodist, and through these channels the General himself is well seasoned with wholesome religious convictions. We believe he has not been converted according to the Methodist ritual—he has not passed through the ordeal of mourning for his sins and that joyous sense of forgiveness and that change of heart through the Holy Ghost which casts off the old man Adam and makes the believer happy in the faith; but he is still in the way of salvation, and that's a great deal in these days of skepticism, materialism, and unbelief. Thus, although the General likes to ride behind Bonner's fast horses and goes to balls, and although in "swinging round the circle" of our institutions he may drop in for an hour or so at the *Black Crook*, the opera and the *opéra bouffe*, he still likes mother's church and all the churches, and sets a good example as an honorary member by availing himself of every opportunity to go to church. He attended the other day the consecration in Washington of a new Methodist church, and his presence was hailed at a good sign for the prosperity of that church and all the churches under his administration.

Secondly. This idea has been and will be strengthened in every praying household circle in the nation, by the closing request of the General's inaugural, in which he asks the efforts of every citizen in the work of "cementing a happy Union," and "the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation." General Grant is a believer in prayer. He recalls an incident said to be connected with a critical period in the convention of the fathers engaged in framing the Constitution. We think it was on the everlasting nigger question that the convention was brought to a deadlock. They knew not what to do, when good old Ben Franklin, as the tradition goes, proposed the last resort of prayer. It was tried, and the convention returned to its work and a compromise was effected, including the continuance of the African slave trade for twenty years, which restored peace in the convention and established the Union. As we look at it now, that compromise was an awful mistake; but union was the first essential, and as they were situated an adjustment casting the deadweight of slavery upon Sambo, including the African slave trade—a New England plum—was the best that could be done by the fathers. They did not think slavery would last long, and they would have gone, no doubt, for speedy abolition had they dreamed of Whitney's cotton gin, Calhoun, and Jeff. Davis. Jefferson, however, had his misgivings, and they have all come true. But now, with slavery abolished and equal rights provided for, except in the matter of the spoils, to reds, yellows, blacks, and whites, General Grant with a clear conscience may ask the prayers of the nation for "a cemented Union" with the cement of liberty, equality, and fraternity;" for is he not to all of us now "a man and a brother?"

The third branch of our discourse is the presentation to General Grant from the American Bible Society, on the 4th of March, of a splendid copy of the Holy Bible. The committee consisted of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Frelinghuysen, and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the very man—the identical Scotch-Irish Presbyterian—who poor McClure was afraid had been singled out as the Pennsylvania man for the new Cabinet. The Chief Justice presented the Bible (magnificently bound in Turkey morocco), and in the name of the society he expressed the hope that the new administration would be guided by its teachings. The General accepted the gift with thankfulness, and promised to preserve it and hand it down to his children in commemoration of the day. Nor have we the shadow of a doubt that, when puzzled and worried out of his life by clamorous politicians and hungry office-seekers, he will turn to its pages for enlightenment, and will be greatly strengthened thereby. He will find in the faith of Abraham and Isaac, in the great misfortune of Esau and in the treachery of Jacob, in the trials and triumphs of Moses, the great leader of Israel to the Promised Land, in the vicissitudes of Saul and David, in the gorgeous reign of King Solomon, in the revolt of the ten tribes, and so on, and in the wisdom of the Proverbs and in the warnings of the Prophets an invaluable fund of instruction; but, best of all, in the teachings of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and in His power of healing the sick, restoring the blind and casting out devils, will the President find comfort and encouragement.

We speak to a congregation greater than that which Moses led dry shod across the Red Sea; and we would warn them that, in advocating the payment of the five-twenties in gold, General Grant does not, like the High Priest Aaron, when Moses was up in the mountain, intend to set up a golden calf as the god of Israel. That calf already is the god of Wall street, but it will be knocked in the head when we come to specie payments. Our new President, to sum up, will give a great impulse to the cause of religion, from the living principles thereof which are fixed in his character and from his outward manifestations as a believer. He may not come up to the mark of the Massachusetts Puritan, but he is welcome as a brother in Plymouth Church. Most of our Presidents have been Episcopalians or Presbyterians. Jefferson was a philosopher, Van Buren was a Dutch Reformer, and old Zack Taylor, we believe, was a hard-shell Baptist. The Methodists, with General Grant as their champion, have now something over which to shout hallelujah; but, as the President represents all the people, so he represents all the Churches. He comes in, too, with the sublime idea proclaimed with the star of Bethlehem, which was "Peace and good will to men;" for is not his motto the same—"Let us have peace?"

Mexico—Her Condition and Our Policy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mexico stands in our way—stands in the way of the civilized world. Were she at the southern extremity of our continent the tide of progress would sweep by her and give her an opportunity, by centuries of slow upward movement, to reach a comparative civilization. As it is, the world cannot wait for this long process of national regeneration, and consequently the Mexican problem to us becomes of great political interest. No one can deny that she has made great strides onward since the days of the Spanish viceroys; but it has been an advance from the most abject to comparative misery. She has had one long and desperate struggle for nearly half a century to rid herself of the civil, religious, and military *fueros* which clung to her after her independence. She has tried three constitutions, her theoretical liberal efforts culminating in that of 1857, which is in many respects superior to our own as a fundamental code. She has been placed by the desperate retrograde effort of the Imperialists back where she was in 1861, when she finished her grand final battle with the clergy for the support of liberal as opposed to ecclesiastical principles.

We find her to-day with no two elements of equal strength which can meet each other for a great internal struggle. The liberal theories are triumphant; the church party dead after a tremendous conflict; the constitution of 1857 restored, and an attempt being made to gather well in hand her moral and religious wreck, her political and social degradation, and her financial dishonesty and ruin. But there are still many elements left in Mexico pregnant with local trouble. In the north she has a vast and desolate territory in great part overrun by savage Apache and Camanche Indians, who have swept off the herds from every estate far into Central Durango and Northern Zacatecas. The mining machinery has been destroyed by the raiders and the mining towns are in ruins. A half-starved, miserable, and ignorant population is shivering under adobe wall. Tamaulipas is a stronghold of bandits, and is alternately in the hands of Canales or Cortina. Sonora and Sinaloa are given over to rival feudal families. Coahuila belongs almost entirely to the two brothers Sanchez. San Luis Potosi contains single estates of the size of Delaware, where one-half of the inhabitants are in rags, the other half naked, and the whole of them living more like beasts than like human beings. Southwestern Mexico is held by Lozado, an Indian chief, who does more or less as suits his ideas of government. He controls some ten thousand brave warriors, and forms an integral part of the republic. Guerrero is the seat of power of the Alvarez family, who obey and disobey the central authority and collect taxes as best suits their financial condition and ideas. Yucatan, a vast Indian county, is a constant source of trouble, and ever a fruitful point of local *pronunciamientos*. In Mexico we find certain points held, like those of the middle ages in Europe, by some robber chieftain, who laughs at the general government. As an instance, we cite the Laguneros, under Gonzales Herrera, who have often desolated Southeast Chihuahua, Southwest Coahuila, and even threatened, in 1867, the populous city of Saltillo. Throughout the country we find that bad government has absolutely driven a naturally honest people to wholesale plunder and desolation. The one-sixteenth part Spanish blood of Mexico is a mixture productive of the most undesirable results, and has in reality been a barrier to the civilization of the naturally talented Mexican Indian.

We have spoken of the Constitution of 1857 as an admirable document. Practice, however, proves that it is not adapted to the condition of the Mexican people as we find them. It does not fit them, and as a mass they cannot understand what it means. Even the acknowledged rulers directly disobey its provisions, as witness the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway concession lately given, the unalleviated peon system that practically exists on all great estates, and the intense State rights rule which marks every provincial government. The Constitution abolishes internal custom houses, and yet that system is still continued to the entire ignoring of its effects on trade and the tendency to crush out every effort at internal improvement. Mexico should export the products of her magnificent soil, and yet her exports are scarcely an ounce. She depends entirely upon her silver mines. These are suffering terribly under the weight of a taxation that almost prohibits their working. In the time of the viceroys the mines paid a royal fifth; to-day, before the silver reaches a market, it has paid in numerous classified taxes from twenty-three to twenty-five per cent. on the gross product of a mine. The result is plain. If capitalists invest one hundred thousand dollars in a mine and take out one hundred and twenty thousand, they pay thirty thousand dollars taxes, and therefore lose ten thousand in the investment. In any other country the same mine would pay well. This is an example of the way Mexico crushes the only industry she chooses to rely upon. Still another misfortune for that land whose geographical position is the finest on the globe—she is as yet intensely feudal. This is the element that most prominently stands in the way of her progress and civilization. The lands of Mexico are in the hands of a few great holders who have their baronial residences and, to all intents and purposes, their feudal retainers. They pay no direct taxes upon their estates, and therefore can constantly add to their own landed wealth, while at the same time they increase the poverty and misery of the poor people who are forced to live on these estates. These feudal lords generally have little stomach for the education and improvement of the masses. When some clear-headed and philanthropic individual makes an attempt to better the condition of these serfs, a raid of a few hundred desperadoes breaks up the establishment and the effort disappears, while he who makes it is consigned to poverty, as instance the fate of General Miguel Blanco, in Tamaulipas, in 1866.

The exterior finances of Mexico are scarcely better than the interior. Without mentioning her ninety-five millions of European indebtedness, she has never made a reasonable effort to reimburse those citizens of the United States who, from pure sympathy for her cause, furnished her munitions of war during the struggle against the empire and took her bonds in full payment. These bonds are now scarcely worth ten cents on the dollar, and the coupons due are not yet paid. This is one among the many cases of what may be termed Mexican gratitude.

Thus we have pictured in part the condition of Mexico. 'Tis a sad one, but it is an improvement over the days when Spain ruled there. Improved however much it may be, it is undoubted that it will take many, very many years for the country to move in that unison with us which the times imperatively demand. Does she populate her frontier? Does she move under the same impulse that we do? Does she, as contiguous territory, help the development of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona? One-third part of United States territory may be said to depend for its progress upon the development of Mexico; therefore we repeat that Mexico stands in our way. We cannot give her time to join after her own fashion in the great march; for the law of progress is inexorable, and the weaker and lesser civilization must go down before the greater. We sympathize with her, for her upward struggle has been noble, and she has accomplished very much, and more in the same time than most of the European nations; but she cannot advance with sufficient rapidity now to meet the demands of her geographical position, and must give way to the people that are better able to prepare her for her future. The world and modern progress demand that we should take control of her, and we must do it. With her we must commence a military colonial system, gradually eradicating the existing evils, and finally, when properly prepared, admit her to the benefits of the Union.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 31

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
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FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
FOR SALE AT PAR
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

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No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
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B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FOR SALE,
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S
SIX PER CENT.
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company's SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.

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Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES
NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
WE ARE NOW SELLING
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of	$134·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of	141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of	107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of	121·66
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of	90 42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of	100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of	104·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of	104·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
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BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
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SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of L Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at ou office. 1 1 3m

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
13 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.
STATIONERS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS.
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A Parker campaign club was last evening formed in the Sixteenth ward.

—Frederick Arnold, aged 23, had his hand badly injured yesterday at the Union car shops Thirty-first and Market streets. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Samuel J. MacMullen, the late Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday, and was bound over in $25,000 bail.

—Last evening, at the meeting of the Finance Committee of Councils, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the members of the Philosophical Institute in regard to the purchase of the building in Independence Square.

—The Republican City Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution providing that the delegates to the Senatorial and Representative Conventions to choose delegates to the State Convention, shall be elected on the 23d instant, instead of in June, as heretofore.

—According to records kept by Mr. Graeff, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, the total rain-fall for the past year was 57 33 100 inches, while in 1867 it was 61½ inches. The average rain for thirty one years is given at 45 71 100 inches. The highest water over the dam at Fairmount during 1868 was 47 inches.

—The following appointments were made by the Mayor yesterday:—In the Second district—John Ryder, John McDevitt, and P. Hofeman. In the Fifth district—James Candeld and Francis P. Maguire. In the Tenth district—Stephen O'Donnell, Joseph Reinbold, Patrick Donahue, John Maguire, Richard Vandeventer and Frederick Bedeker. In the Eighteenth district—James Gillespie, E. McClogan, and James Dougherty.

—The stated meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was held last evening. The President of the society, John William Wallace, Esq., being absent at the Supreme Court in Washington, Dr. Coates was called to the chair. From the report of the Librarian it appeared that there had been contributed to the society during the past month thirty-seven books, twenty-two hundred and twenty-one pamphlets, thirty-five manuscripts, one package of Continental money, two portraits, and one article for the museum.

—The Philadelphia Conference of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church commenced its session last evening, in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth. After the opening religious services, a sermon was preached by Rev. H. Joseph Barclay, of Easton, Pa., from the 14th chapter of John, sixth verse, the subject being, "Christ the way, the truth, and the life." The following delegates were reported:—Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D.; Rev. Theodore Stork, D. D.; Rev. T. W. Conrad, Rev. J. E. Graeff, Rev. A. E. Albert, Rev. S. Sentman, Rev. J. H. Barclay, Rev. S. A. Holman, Rev. N. M. Price, Rev. S. Henry, Rev. J. Watkins, Rev. W. P. Rutherduff, Rev. M. H. Richards, Rev. T. Heilig, Rev. J. R. Dimm, Rev. H. Seifert, Rev. J. H. Heck, Rev. N. H. Cornell. The exercises were closed with singing and the benediction.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131⅛.

—The Senate of Georgia has passed a general Education bill.

—The meetings of the Cabinet will be held at noon on Tuesdays and Fridays.

—The Republican State Convention of Virginia assembles at Petersburg to-day.

—The islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, have been declared Government reservations.

—Secretary Borie arrived in Washington last night, and Judge Hoar is expected this evening.

—The applications for office under the Government received at the White House are already overwhelming.

—The President will receive official calls at the Executive Mansion every day from ten until twelve o'clock.

—William H. Chambers was arrested in New York yesterday, for swindling tradesmen by means of bogus checks.

—Governor Geary has signed the death warrants of George S. Twitchell and Gerald Eaton. They are to be executed on Thursday, April 8.

Foreign Affairs.

ROME, March 8.—The reported death of the Pope is false.

MADRID, March 8.—An incendiary fire occurred yesterday in the Royal Barracks in this city.

HAVANA, March 8.—The Government has made public official despatches giving the details of the advance of General Lesca from La Guanaja to Puerto Principe. On this march the heaviest engagement since the beginning of the rebellion, was fought. General Lesca found the enemy, to the number of four thousand, strongly entrenched on the Sierra de Cabetas. Artillery was brought up, and commenced a vigorous fire upon the works. Covered by the batteries, a column of regular troops, fifteen hundred strong, attacked the enemy's fortifications with the bayonet.

Both sides fought with determination, and the havoc was fearful. General Lesca reports his loss at 31 killed and 80 wounded. The loss of the rebels is estimated at upwards of 1000 killed and wounded. Government accounts claim a victory for General Lesca, and assert that the insurgents are much disheartened by their defeat. The detachment that left Puerto Principe for Santa Cruz, to obtain supplies brought to that port by the fleet, returned on the 2d inst., with provisions and ammunition, having made the march both ways without serious interruption. The entire available strength of the rebel forces now under Quesada is estimated at 7000 men.

HAVANA, March 8.—The commanders of the British gunboat and French steamer which arrived here to-day, report that they passed, in the Bahama channel, the Peruvian monitors in tow of two steamers, with a Spanish man-of-war following in their wake.

General Puello has left the town of Santo Espiritu. He has divided his command into three flying columns, to scour the country.

The *Diario* reports that the rebel leaders in the province of Santo Espiritu have deserted their men in the Eastern Department. Bands are roaming between Holguin and Gibara, and committing great depredations and outrages. They carry the rebel flag, but are disowned by the insurgents themselves, and denounced as bandits.

A steamer arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos, with a number of prisoners, among them four priests.

HAVANA, March 8.—The steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news:—General Alatorre, in command of the national troops, came up with the rebels under Negrete at Lascala, and, after a sharp fight, routed them. General Malo was killed in the action, and many rebels were taken prisoners. Negrete himself escaped with a few adherents, going in a southerly direction. Bocando's cavalry are in close pursuit.

Colonel Prieto, implicated in Negrete's movement, was captured near Vera Cruz, and taken to that city and shot.

General Almaloz also joined Negrete, but cannot be found. He accompanies him in his flight. The Mexican Government is sanguine of completely crushing the revolt.

The insurrection at Merida, Yucatan, is over. The ringleaders were caught, and Colonel Caballos had them all shot.

General Rosecrans has recently had frequent private interviews with President Juarez. It is supposed that questions of great importance are under consideration between them.

There is much political agitation in the capital. The opposition accuse the President and his Cabinet of corruption, which they declare is increasing daily. They report that Lerdo de Tejada is buying up extensive and valuable properties, while Senor Romero is sending large sums of money to the United States.

They also assert that Tejada is unfriendly to Romero, and is trying to have him dismissed from the Cabinet, and that the influence of the former is supreme with Juarez, but the other ministers take the part of Romero.

General Palacio has published a letter on the condition of the country, which has given rise to much excitement. He considers the administration of Juarez unequal to the task of government.

The *Two Republics*, a journal published at the capital, manfully defends American interests, and replies with courage and vigor to the fierce attacks made on the United States by Mexican journals.

Contested Election Case.

Before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs, testimony was continued yesterday afternoon in the contested election case.

Henry Nunez, No. 609 South Tenth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket, as also did John McMullen, No. 707 South Tenth street; Joseph Moore, No. 710 South Tenth street; Charles W. Quick, No. 723 South Ninth street; Stephen B. Sexton, southeast corner of Tenth and Shippen streets; George W. Lees, No. 1015 Shippen street; Dr. Alfred B. Ashton, No. 730 South Tenth street; Dr. Robert Moore, Jr., No. 829 Fitzwater street; James Brown, No. 715 South Eleventh street; Thomas M. McKeever, No. 718 Erie street; Thos. G. Vallette, No. 713 S. Eleventh st.; Caleb Jackson, 716 Erie st.; S. C. Taylor, No. 724 Erie street (voted for Sheppard;) Adolphus H. Ashton, No. 730 S. Tenth street; Charles D. Barber, No. 737 Erie street; Edward Lukens, No. 622 S. Ninth street; W. E. Manlove, No. 1004 South street; Francis Best, No. 711 Erie street; Thomas Brown, No. 708 S. Tenth street; Joseph R. M. Miller, No. 617 S. Tenth street; Thomas Dornan, No. 701 S. Eleventh street; Joseph Krauss, No. 701 S. Eleventh street; John Buckius, No. 707 S. Ninth street; E. D. Brown, No. 612 S. Tenth street; William C. Richardson, No. 721 S. Tenth street; Robert Duddy, No. 629 S. Eleventh street (voted for Sheppard); Robert Moore, No. 829 Fitzwater street; Thomas Landon, No. 715 S. Eleventh street; James Brown, No. 715 S. Eleventh street; Joseph S. Randall, No. 624 S. Tenth street; William Roe, No. 606 S. Tenth street; Michael Wood, No. 819 Shippen street; John B. Harris, No. 725 South Tenth street; John Thomas, No. 707 South Eleventh street; William Lees, No. 1015 Shippen street; Charles H. White, No. 723 South Tenth street; Joseph Burr, No. 603 South Tenth street; Benjamin S. Phillips, No. 823 Shippen street; Charles Meyer, No. 705 Erie street; John Schill, No. 725 South Eleventh street; John Sharl, No. 711 South Eleventh street; Oliver Smith, No. 728 South Tenth street; Henry R. Edmunds, No. 619 South Tenth street (his brother Frederick voted the same ticket); W. R. West, No. 703 South Tenth street; Thomas D. English, No. 624 South Tenth street; Dr. W. S. Ernst, No. 701 South Tenth street.

Charles J. Price, No. 611 South Ninth street, testified that he did not vote; no other C. J. Price lives there. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list).

The boxes containing the papers of the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward, Seventh of the Fifteenth, First of the Fifth, and Eighth of the Ninth, were produced.

Recorder Givin recalled—The boxes containing the ballots of the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward were all opened in order to find which contained those for the Judiciary; this was done in the presence of Judges Allison and Peirce and the District Attorney, for the purposes of the judicial contest.

Mr. Mann proposed to open the boxes containing the ballots for the offices in contest, and offering the ballots in evidence.

Mr. Sellers objected, without a special order of the court therefor, and after it shall be determined on the evidence already given that it is necessary, especially on behalf of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas there is no specification in the petition contesting the return of that office which refers to this division.

The boxes were then returned to the vault to await the decision of the Court. Adjourned.

EXIT BINCKLEY.

He is to do no more Government Soliciting.

The following is a copy of the correspondence which has recently taken place:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.—Sir:—Mr. John M. Binckley was appointed Solicitor in August last. On the 2d day of the following month I requested his removal upon the ground that he was a wilful perjurer, or so weak and credulous as to make him the convenient tool of corrupt and malicious men. Not having changed my opinion of him since that time, I have assigned him no duty whatever, and for the last five months I do not know that he has even ostensibly done a single hour's labor for the Government.

I have repeatedly urged his removal, and he has repeatedly drawn his monthly salary at the rate of $4000 per annum. Mr. Binckley is notoriously unqualified for his place. I do not know that he even claims to be a lawyer. Certain it is, he never undertook to practice law, and the farce of his employment as Solicitor of Internal Revenue I do not believe should be continued under the present administration. The acting Secretary of the Treasury, unadvised by you, may hesitate, perhaps, to change the officers of the department, in anticipation of the early appointment and qualification of its permanent Secretary, and I respectfully recommend, therefore, that you request him to dismiss Mr. Binckley immediately.

I am, very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To the President.

INDORSEMENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1869.—Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury.—The services of Mr. John M. Binckley, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, will be no longer required by the Government.

By order of the President.
(Signed) HORACE PORTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Secretary.

Upon this letter the following indorsement was made:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 8, 1869.—John M. Binckley, Esq., Solicitor of Internal Revenue.—Sir:—I am requested by the President to inform you that your services as Solicitor of Internal Revenue are no longer required by the Government. You are, therefore, hereby removed from the office. Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Destructive Fires—Loss, $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 8.—This morning the buildings Nos. 85 Dey street and 121 and 120 West street were burned. The loss is over $1,000,000. The principal losers are Hymen & Schenck, fish, and Combs and Appleton, flour dealers; T. J. Pratt, provisions. Insurance not ascertained.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF ELI S. BURNETT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment to

JOHN W. SEXTON,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
HANNAH K. BURNETT,
No. 3915 CHESTNUT street,
Executors.
3 9 tu6t Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. PANCOAST, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to

WILLIAM W. JUVENAL,
LIBRARY Street, below Fifth,
Attorney for TACY R. PANCOAST,
2 2tu6t* Executrix.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE Estate of Mrs LYDIA R. BAILEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to

ALLEN M. BAILEY, Administratrix,
3 2 tu6t No. 20 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DA

SUN RISES 6 22 MOON RISES 4 26
SUN SETS 6 00 HIGH WATER 11 50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
New York	Southampton	New York	Feb. 23
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 25
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Pereire	Brest	New York	Feb. 27
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Feb. 2
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 9
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 11
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 10
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Mar. 10
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Zaza, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Mayaguez, do.
Schr Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, Trinidad de Cuba, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and 7 passengers to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, 8 days from Portland, Me., with heading and mdse. to Thos. Wattson & Sons. Vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, 6 days from Georgetown, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell & Co.

Schr John L. Merrill, Wicks, from Wilmington, N. C., with old iron to order.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, from New Bedford, with oil to Snober & Co.

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 18 days since.

Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, sailed from Aspinwall 25th ult. for Swan Island.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, hence for Boston, at New York 7th inst.

Schr Ann Carlet, Westcott, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schrs Hattie Baker, Crowell, and J. B. Myers, Raymond, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.

Schr John Shuman, Weaver, at New York 7th inst., from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr John Johnson, McBride, from Boston for Havana, sailed from Newport 5th inst.

Schr E. A. Conklin, Bogart, from Orient for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, at Baltimore 6th inst., from Savannah.

Schr Watauga, Lawrence, at Jacksonville 25th ult., from Savannah.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, at Jacksonville 1st inst., from Charleston.

Schr Rachel Vannaman, Vannaman, at Jacksonville 2d inst., from New York.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst., and sailed again.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, was up at New Orleans 30 inst., for Providence.

Schr Mary R. Somers, Young, cleared at Boston 6th inst., for Mobile.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.

Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, cleared at Boston 6th inst., for Savannah.

Schr Anna D. Hays, Love, hence, at Richmond 6th instant.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that two green buoys, marked with the word "Wreck," have been laid to mark sunken vessels (names unknown), in Goldmer's Gatt, east coast of England.

The Outer Buoy lies in 4½ fathoms at low water spring tides 15 fathoms SE. of the wreck, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

The round tree on the Naze land, just open to the eastward of the Naze Tower, NW. ½ W.

West Rocks Buoy, E. ½ N.

Northeast Gunfleet Buoy, S ½ E.

The Inner Buoy lies in 4½ fathoms at low water spring tides, and 15 fathoms SE. of the wreck, with

The round tree on the Naze land, just open west of the Naze Tower, NW.

Northeast Gunfleet Buoy, SE. ¾ S.

Stone Banks Buoy, N. by W. ½ W.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Feb. 10, 1869.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free, "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM18

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.

5 5§ No. 434 RACE Street

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29§ PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The THIRD GRAND CONCERT of the Society will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on SATURDAY EVENING next 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

SOLO ARTIST, Mr S B MILLS the eminent Pianist of New York, who will perform the selections below named.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

I. Pastorale Symphonie. Beethoven.
1. Allegro Ma Non Troppo.
2. Andante Con Motto.
3. Allegro, The Storm. Allegretto
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PART SECOND.

I. CONCERTO FOR PIANO IN E MINOR (Op 11.) Chopin.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
1. Romanza.
2. Rondo Vivace.
MR. S. B MILLS.

II. Chorus for Male Voices. "GRUEN." A. M. Stoch. YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY (under the direction of Mr. William Hartmann), with accompaniments by four French horns.

III. SOLO—PIANO. "HUNGARIAN GIPSY MELODIES." Jansig.
MR. S. B. MILLS.

IV. Overture—"Meerstille." Mendelssohn.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Conductor........Mr. W. G. DIETRICH

Tickets $1 50. For sale at the office of the Society, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the principal Music stores.

THE LAST GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL, previous to the Concert, will be given at HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst., At 3½ o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents.

C. R. DODWORTH, President.
J. A. GETZE, Secretary. 3 9 tuths 3t

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2600 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2300 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREENE streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE [illegible] furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 3 1 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN DRAMA.
FOR SIX NIGHTS.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
QUEEN OF THE GERMAN STAGE,
assisted by a company of first class Artists, engaged by her in Europe will give
SIX REPRESENTATIONS
OF
GERMAN DRAMA,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 15,
MARIA STUART.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16,
CATHARINE THE SECOND.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17,
MARIANNA.

PRICES.

ADMISSION........ONE DOLLAR
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle........Fifty Cents
Gallery........Twenty-five Cents

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Thursday Morning, March 11, at C. Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy. 3 9 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see CARLTON in his great Irish Character, Pat. McCann. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—BOX OFFICE open daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats. Price 75 cents. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT. Grand Presentation of Valuable Gifts to the Audience.

The goods given away at this Exhibition are first-class. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND SEE the beautiful ARABIAN NIGHTS TABLEAUX, fifty in number. The most attractive series of Paintings in the country. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—THE GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.

Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Children, 25 cents. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND SEE CHARLES GARMIO sing in his great Character Songs, Major Wellington de Boots, Up in a Balloon, Fashionable Fred, Rollicking Rovers etc. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see the greatest entertainment ever in Philadelphia. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND hear Miss JENNIE WADE sing her beautiful Ballads. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—ALI BABA, ALADDIN, AND THE FORTY THIEVES 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND hear the great CARLETON sing the "Whistling Thief," with variations. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see the great CARLETON in his celebrated character, "The Dublin Dancing Master," pronounced the greatest Irish burlesque of the day. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see Prof. M. O'REARDON, the great Pianist and Composer, perform on his great invention, the Tumbleronicon, the wonder of the musical age. [3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—A beautiful Silver Tea-set, several Gold Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, etc., to be given to the audience TO-NIGHT. 3 8 6t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 16,
C. D. HESS & CO.,
unparalleled production of Brough's inimitable Extravaganza, the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
the Grand Spectacular Success of the day, transferred direct and entire from Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, with the
SUPERB OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC CAST,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, JEWELS,
BANNERS, ARMOR, ETC.,
AND
EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL FEATURES.
THE GREAT CAST!
embraces Mrs. J. A. Oates, Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Katie Putnam, Miss Emma Wilmot, Miss Georgia Telbin, J. Johnston, James G. Burnett, M. W. Fisk, C. A. McManus, Mr Ashley, J. H. Burnett, J. H. Rennie, C. Richards, J. B. Everham.
INTRODUCED AND SPECIAL FEATURES:—
THE LEON BROTHERS,
unrivalled in the great Niagara Leap.
BREBAN'S SWISS BELL RINGERS,
HERNANDEZ'S COW-BELL RINGERS,
GIRARD'S ORNITHOLOGICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL IMITATIONS,
HERNANDEZ'S GUITAR SOLOS.
JAPANESE TROUPE
EXTRAORDINARY!
Music by the celebrated KOPPITZ.
Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Box Office on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 10. [3 8 3t

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ON THIS EVENING,
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
MESSRS. BACHMANS & GARDNER'S
GREAT DRAMATIC COMPANY,
will appear in
MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S
world-renowned *Ledger* romance,
entitled the
HIDDEN HAND.
First appearance in Philadelphia of the
PARTINGTON SISTERS,
supported by a first-class Company.
GRAND MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY,
commencing at 2 o'clock.
Full particulars see bills of the day.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 9,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
NINTH TIME
of the Romantic Irish Drama, written for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE EMERALD RING,
received on each representation by large and brilliant audiences, with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
Mike Macarty........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
THE EMERALD RING
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8
SECOND SHAKESPERIAN REVIVAL.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Shakespeare's great Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with New Scenery, New Costumes,
New Appointments,
Characteristic Music,
and fine Cast, including
Mrs. JOHN DREW as........BEATRICE
Seats secured six days in advance. tf

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences 8 o'clock,
TO-NIGHT and during the week,
Last Appearance. Farewell Engagement.
PROF. RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL and ORIGINAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
with the original
LITTLE "ALL RIGHT" and full Company.
MATINEE, SATURDAY.
Admission 50, 75, and 35 cents. Seats secured at Trumpler's and Office. 3 5 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and at principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

GRAND FAIR, IN AID OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. MISSION, to be held at the N. E. corner of SECOND and PINE Streets, commencing March 17, 1869, for the sale of Fancy and Useful Articles. Admission 10 cents. Season Tickets, admitting for two weeks, 25 cents. 3 6 12t

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular [3 6stuths6mo] PROF. L. LEWIS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869.

The Receiver of Taxes for the Twenty-third Ward.

Senator Connell's bill to provide a nice, pleasant, and highly profitable office for some particular friend in the Twenty-third ward has passed to a third reading in the State House of Representatives, and the next we will probably hear of it will be in the shape of a law rushed through both houses with that peculiar facility for which the Legislature is noted in cases of this kind, and signed without delay by the Governor. Senator Connell's scheme is that a Receiver of Taxes shall be elected specially for the Twenty-third ward, to hold office for three years, and to receive about $10,000 or more per annum in the shape of salary, perquisites, etc. The work of the office which it is proposed to create for Senator Connell's friend—how do we know that it is not for Senator Connell himself?—has hitherto been very satisfactorily performed under the existing arrangement, by which the regular Receiver appoints a deputy for the Twenty-third ward, who is responsible to him and for whom he is responsible. There is not the shadow of a necessity for the creation of a new office, and if there was, it would be an outrage on the citizens of Philadelphia, and the taxpayers of the Twenty-third ward in particular, for the Legislature to pass or for the Governor to sign such a bill as that of Senator Connell. Mr. Connell proposes to give his friend two and a half per cent. on all the taxes paid in, and he is further to receive five per cent. for the collection of all delinquent taxes and seventy-five cents on each bill, and in case of destraint, the same costs that constables receive and three cents a mile circular in addition. To the other perquisites is added the sum of fifty cents, which the Receiver of Taxes is to pay out of the city treasury whenever the Twenty-third ward official shall furnish him with proof that a tax has been paid and discharged by judicial sale, and which has not been entered upon the Receiver's books or the registry of taxes as having been paid.

Under these circumstances, the office of Receiver of Taxes for the Twenty-third ward is likely to prove a very profitable and much-to-be-desired office. A competent business man could, in the course of his three years' term, afford to retire and enjoy the fruits of his labor. Senator Connell, or the friend for whom he is exerting himself in the Legislature, will have a very nice thing of it if this bill gets through, and that it will get through, unless some very decided opposition is made to it, the fact that it has passed to a third reading, and the whole course of the Legislature during the present session, sufficiently indicate. The proposed creation of this new office is an outrage on the citizens of Philadelphia, and we hope that the voice of public opinion will restrain the members of the Legislature from obliging Senator Connell in this matter, if nothing else will. Some of them hope to visit Harrisburg again, and a tolerably decent record will be as much in their favor on election day as their partisan affiliations.

Mawkish Sensibility for Murderers

We understand that a movement is on foot among the clergymen of Philadelphia to petition the Governor for the pardon of Twitchell, or, if not for his pardon, at least for an indefinite delay of the warrant of execution. We are not aware who these Christian gentlemen are, nor do we propose to reflect on the motives which actuate them in their course. We are ready even to go so far as to say that they believe they are doing a good deed in seeking to save the life of the unfortunate young man. But, after making all these concessions, we cannot hesitate to denounce their action as unwarranted by reason and opposed to justice and the public peace. It may be the misfortune only, or it may be the fault, of the cloth, that its members are continually being led, by a mistaken notion of Christian duty, into interfering in a most remarkably silly manner; and of all their misjudged actions, this is certainly preëminent. Let us look at the state of the criminal and of Philadelphia. The heinous character of the offense cannot be denied; neither can a dozen men who are conversan with the testimony be found to believe that Twitchell was not guilty. Yet his pardon is asked. Do either the records of the case or the state of society authorize executive clemency in his case? The whole of the details of the murder were patiently examined by twelve jurymen. They were investigated at great length, and by the aid of learned counsel, and the unanimous and almost instantaneous result was the conviction of the prisoner. One judge, impartial and able, listened to all the evidence, and thought him guilty. Four judges reviewed the law in the entire case, and were all of the opinion that both the law and the facts authorized the verdict. Five more judges, the full Banc of the Supreme Court of the State, again went over the ground, and refused to interfere. We need not go behind the opinion of the twelve sworn men as to the facts and nine able and impartial judges as to the law. There is nothing, therefore, in the case itself to call for its being set aside by the Executive. Does the state of Philadelphia warrant the exercise of clemency at the present time? The voice of the whole law-abiding people of the city answers no. Never before has crime been so prevalent. Never before have so great a number of murders been committed. Truly, it seems as though we lived in London one hundred years ago, and were about to reënact the highway adventures related in "The Tale of Two Cities." If there continues to be such audacity on the part of criminals, it will be necessary for each car to have a watch armed with a blunderbuss to protect the travellers. The highest crimes are committed without hesitation. One citizen is stoned to death at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by a party of boys. Another is shot down in the streets. Another is assassinated in his bed-room because he was abusing his murderer with his words. All these show at what small value human life is estimated. And as to lesser crimes, they have lost all their terrors. Now, what is the remedy for this evil condition of affairs. Mawkish sensibility for the criminal? No! the stern execution of the utmost rigors of the law. There are two convicted murderers in jail now. Let them both be hung by the neck until they are dead. We say this not as a revenge for their own crimes, but as a means of preventing a repetition of the crimes in the future. It is for the safety of society, of the innocent, of the old and defenseless, that we call for an execution of these murderers. Yet all this is forgotten in the false sympathy excited by their fate, and the most interested class of the community—the gentle and harmless—are asking for the respite of their own enemies. There is no reason, no Christianity, no justice, in this. The old Mosaic doctrine, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is not obsolete, but its practical necessity is daily felt. Any relaxation of it at the present time would be a weak display of ill-timed sympathy, and would endanger the innocent. We trust that our clerical friends will confine themselves to the pulpit, and not weaken their denunciation of sin by becoming abettors of the sinners.

Binckley a la Espagnole.

More than once in the past have we bidden farewell to Binckley, and yet in some mysterious way this irrepressible eccentricity would contrive to belie our words. Now, however, we confidently assure the world that Binckley has received a quietus, that he has been put to sleep so soundly that he will know no waking. Yesterday afternoon he received from Mr. J. F. Hartley, the acting Secretary of the Treasury, a note running in this wise:—

> "John M. Binckley, Esq., Solicitor of Internal Revenue:—Sir—I am requested by the President to inform you that your services as Solicitor of Internal Revenue are no longer required by the Government. You are, therefore, hereby removed from the office."

This heartless action on the part of President Grant was in consequence of the receipt by him of a communication from Commissioner Rollins, in which it was set forth that in his estimation Binckley is "a wilful perjurer, or so weak and credulous as to make him the convenient tool of corrupt and malicious men." In consequence of this not very flattering opinion, Commissioner Rollins states that he has not felt justified in assigning Binckley to any duty, and has repeatedly requested his removal. It is further declared by Mr. Rollins that Binckley cannot even claim to be a lawyer, that he never undertook to practice, and that he has not failed to draw his monthly salary, at the rate of $4000 per annum. In view of all these facts, President Grant disposed of Binckley in the manner already alluded to.

The question now arises, What will Binckley do about it? Will he refuse to vacate the desk in the Treasury building in front of which he has been so long engaged in the highly intellectual exercise of dangling his legs in idleness? If so, it may become necessary for Mr. Hartley to put him through the motions vulgarly known as walking after the fashion prevalent in Spain. The operation is painful when the subject is an unwilling one; and as Binckley has displayed in a rare degree the talent of obstinacy, we anticipate a considerable amount of fleshly mortification on his part, when he starts from his desk with an unmentionable portion of his unmentionable garment in the firm and merciless grasp of Mr. Hartley. When Binckley has once reached the steps of the Treasury, another perplexing question arises. Will he follow Andrew Johnson to Tennessee, and be swallowed up with him in the gulf of oblivion? or will he encase his lacerated nether limbs in a pair of seven-league boots, and go strutting through the length and breadth of the land breathing vengeance against the giants by whom he has been at last discomfited? If any other living soul save Binckley were to be subjected to such ignominious treatment, his chivalrous soul would rise in arms against the outrage, as it did about a month ago when he belched forth such blazing words as these:—"I declare, by the Lord, I will avenge every injured hair of McHenry's head!" But in the very epistle in which this flaming sentence occurs, we find the following display of saintly forgiveness:—"I hate no man, and am destitute of personal resentment for anything which has been aimed at myself!" This, we think, settles the whole question, and disposes us to anticipate the emigration of the ex Solicitor to some retired locality in the wilds of Tennessee. So

"Fare thee well! and if forever,
Still forever fare thee well!"

The City Trusts.

In another column will be found the full text of a bill introduced yesterday in the State Senate, to constitute a board of Directors of City Trusts, which appears to be in every way a sensible and proper measure. The bill provides that "all and every the duties, rights, and powers of the city of Philadelphia in all property and estate whatever, dedicated to charitable uses or trusts, the charge or administration of which are now, or shall hereafter become, vested in or confided to the city of Philadelphia," shall be discharged by the city through the instrumentality of a board of fifteen citizens, of which the Mayor and Presidents of Select and Common Councils shall be *ex officio* members. The Judges of the Supreme Court, with the Judges of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas, are to form a Board of Appointment, and the twelve citizens to be selected by them are to serve during good behavior.

This measure is one that has long been needed, for it is certain that the city trusts have not been administered as they should be. We believe that this bill provides the right means for securing a capable, honest, and intelligent board of officers, and it should meet with no opposition in the Legislature.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD MARK LODGE, NO. 214, A. Y. M.
GRAND VISITATION of the Grand Chapter Officers, on TUESDAY Evening, March 9 at 6 o'clock. The members are particularly requested to be present. By order of
JOHN H. ISRAEL, W. M.
J. Atlee White, Secretary. 3 6 3t*

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

PUBLIC TEMPERENCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperence Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their Hall, No 1210 CHESNUT Street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Address by O. S. FELL, Esq.
Essay by J. J. JOYCE, Jr., Esq.
Subject for Discussion —"Should the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools urge the signing of the Pledge upon every member of the School?"
Instrumental and Vocal Music, under the direction of Professor C. H. HARDING.
The public are invited. 1t

READINGS BY PROFESSOR RUFUS ADAMS.—The first of a series of literary entertainments, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH, will be given in the church, MELON Street above Twelfth, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and will consist of the reading, by Professor ADAMS, of selections from eminent authors.
Tickets of admission 50 cents, may be procured at the door. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be Special Services in the Lecture-room every evening this week. Sermon this evening by Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D. All are invited. *

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer CUBA (sailing from Baltimore), will close at this Office at 7 A. M., WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.
3 9 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 723 ARCH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1869.
The Directors of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, with the sanction of CHARLES CALLENDER, the Special Agent of the Comptroller of the Currency, hereby give notice that the business of the Bank will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, with a new capital of $200,000, paid in.
3 6 3t L. M. RASER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, foot of Federal street, in the City of Camden, on SATURDAY, the 27th of March, instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
3 2 tu3t W. H. SATZMER, Secretary.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, March 11, at 12 o'clock. Valedictory by Dr. B. B. WILSON, Professor of Surgery. The Public are respectfully invited. 3 6 4t*

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 12,000 paid on presentation.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
3 3 6t City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
No. 1302 MARKET street,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869.
NOTICE.
The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
March 1, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant.
3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS; tonic and palatable. For sale by druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthfs

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.—UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. GEORGE H. STUART, President; THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice-President; C. F. BETTS, Secretary. Office, southeast corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila. Agents and solicitors can make liberal terms with this company.
3 6 4t* WILLIAM GETTY, Manager.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 2 8 3m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM,
$2 Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 9 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 6m

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Merchant, the Lawyer,
The Butcher, the Baker,
The Kindling-wood Sawyer,
The Candlestick-maker,
The Woollen-goods Weaver,
The eloquent Preacher,
The sturdy Coal heaver,
The diligent Teacher,
The learned Professor
The skilful Physician,
The lightning Expresser,
The nimble Musician,
The popular Editor,
The wise Politician,
The Debtor, the Creditor,
In every condition;
These people, and others,
Too numerous to mention,
Men, fathers, and brothers,
Declare their intention
Of speedily going
To GREAT BROWN HALL,
To purchase SPRING CLOTHING,
For gentlemen all.

The Spring Overcoats,
The Spring Pantaloons,
The Spring Vest,
The Spring Business Sack,
And every other Spring
thing in clothing that ever was sprung upon the public; cheap, cheaper, cheapest, all for cash

AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400 000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 083 528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1869,
$23,788·12.	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Gustavus S. Benson,
George Fales.	Thomas S. Ellis.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

MILLINERY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
OPENING DAY.
Wednesday, March 10, 1869.
Pattern Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Straw Goods, Etc.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 2t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4119 PINE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
2 13stuth1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—WEST PHILADELPHIA, No 4035 CHESNUT Street, Double Three-story Frame DWELLING and Extension, well built, with every convenience; has 18 rooms, including 9 full-sized chambers. Lot 50 by 143 feet. Price, $15,000. Apply until March 13, on premises, between 9 and 5 o'clock. 3 6 3t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE Two of the handsomest Residences on Chesnut street; lots 100 feet front. WM. B. WEIR, No. 3936 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

TO LET,
THE OFFICES
In the New Building of the
"Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce."
Applications will be received by the undersigned, from 12 M. to 3 P. M., daily.
SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer,
3 6 3t Office, No. 10 SECOND FLOOR.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—FOR RENT, in a central location, on Arch street, a very desirable corner office, with sleeping room, etc.
Apply to RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
3 4 thstu4t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF
SAFES, ETC.,
With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.
SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
2 9 tuthsim M. C. SADLER, Agent.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Will Open Monday, March 8,
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
Embracing all the Choice Styles and Fabrics Imported This Season.
ALSO,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
3 6 3t ETC. ETC.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods,	Opera Cloths.

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPENS THIS MORNING
50 PIECES STRIPE POPLINS FOR SUITS, ONLY 37½c.
ELEGANT CHENE MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, AN AUCTION BARGAIN.
PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES.
2000 YARDS OF HANDSOME PIQUES—CHEAP.
Will open this morning, the cheapest stock of Towels and Table Linen in the city,
AT WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.
EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS.
BEING DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING HEAVY GROS GRAIN AT $2. EXTRA HEAVY AT $2 25, $2·50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4,
AT WISHAM'S, No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
ONE CASE JAPANESE SILKS, THE NEW MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND SUITS FOR THE SPRING OF 1869, PRICE $1 50; WORTH $2.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
3 6stuth6t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

LINENS.
Our Spring Assortment of LINENS has just been opened at prices warranted to give satisfaction.
Sheetings, Napkins,
Shirtings, Towels,
Pillow Casings, Damasks,
ETC. ETC.,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
WHITE GOODS
Of Every Description for Spring.

Cambrics,	French Muslins,
Nainsooks,	Hdkfs.
Dimities,	India Twills,
	Piques, Etc.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street.
N. B.—We have just opened an invoice of
Embossed and Embroidered Table Covers.
2 6 stuth1st 4p

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.
Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [3 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.
We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
CHICK & CHISHOLM,
No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
2 11 thstu1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.
Immense Bargains!!!
HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1321 MARKET Street.
5000 dozen 1¾ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 36 cents per dozen.
3 4 inch Screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete in lots, 25 cents per set.
370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
2700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands:—
ANCHOR!
JUNIATA!!
DUNCANNON!!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 tuths3m4p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 tf

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

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FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
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STILTON CHEESE.
Just in Store, a New Invoice of
VERY FINE STILTON CHEESE.
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Choice English Cheddar.
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FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Much Ado About Nothing" at the Arch.

Mrs. Drew's second Shakespearian effort of the season attracted a large and fashionable audience at the Arch Street Theatre last evening. The taste and elegance with which the play is put upon the stage, and the very superior manner in which it is acted throughout, entitle the performance to the warmest praise, and to all the success which it is likely to meet with during the next two weeks. *Much Ado About Nothing* is acted more frequently than any of Shakespeare's comedies, and it is consequently well known to the playgoing public. As in many of Shakespeare's works, the characters around whom the greatest interest centres have but a slight connection with the plot, and the success of the play is therefore dependent entirely upon the manner in which the actors acquit themselves, and not upon the interest of the story. The parts of "Benedick" and "Beatrice" are favorites with actors who essay the higher walks of comedy, but the number of those who have achieved reputation as the representatives of these volatile and laughter-moving creations of the poet is limited to a few names. The characters are drawn with such consummate skill, and their wit and merriment are so spontaneous, that it seems difficult at all times to realize them upon the stage with the requisite ease and grace Miss Josie Orton is one of the very few actresses who has of late years appeared to decided advantage as "Beatrice," and her performance of the part has not been equalled, certainly upon the Philadelphia stage, for a long time. Miss Orton loses nothing in comparison with Mrs. Drew, excellent as is that lady's personation. Mrs. Drew's "Beatrice," like all her comedy, is a refined, elegant, and most enjoyable piece of acting. In the early scenes of the play, especially, she realizes the bright, sparkling, and vivacious disposition of the witty heroine admirably. In the wedding scene, and in the subsequent interview with "Benedick," her indignation at the base accusation made against "Hero" has too much the appearance of being assumed, and when she urges "Benedick" to challenge "Claudio" she seems to treat the affair in a rather joking spirit, and with less real earnestness than the occasion demands. Mrs. Drew, however, plays the part as few actresses of the day could play it, and her "Beatrice" is entitled to very hearty praise.

Mr. Barton Hill is usually at his best in high comedy, and "benedick" is one of the best personations he has given since he has been attached to the Arch street company. The part is in every way better suited to him than that of "Malvolio," and his acting is spirited and shows a thorough appreciation of the requirements of the character. Mr. Everly gives a refined and intelligent representation of "Don Pedro," and Mr. James makes an acceptable "Claudio," acting the part much better than he did that of "Orsino" in *Twelfth Night*. Miss Price makes a graceful and pleasing "Hero," and Mr. Charles E. Voltz as "Leonato," Mr. Wallis as "Antonio," and Mr. Creese as "Don John," perform their parts creditably. We are somewhat surprised to find that Mr. Wallis was not cast for the part of "Leonato," as his ability and experience are more requisite to this part.

The best thing in the play, however, is Mr. Mackay's 'Dogberry." This character could scarcely fail to be infinitely amusing under any circumstances, but Mr. Mackay acts it superlatively well, and he fully sustains the reputation which he won in it a year or two ago at the Chesnut. No less excellent is Mr. Craig's "Verges." This antique personage has very little to say, but that little is said with effect. Mr. Craig's "make-up" is capital, and he is the personification of antiquated imbecility, and throughout the scene in which he appears, although his more garrulous companion manages to monopolize most of the conversation, Mr. Craig's thoroughly artistic acting makes this small part one of the first importance. Even if *Much Ado About Nothing* were performed but indifferently well in other respects, it would be worth a visit to see these two broadly comic characters so humorously represented as they are by Messrs. Mackay and Craig.

Mrs. Drew has placed *Much Ado About Nothing* on the stage in admirable style. The scenery is very good, although the garden scene in the second and third acts is not improved by the clumsy cut trees which are scattered about the stage. The opening scene by Hawthorne, representing a terrace before "Leonato's" palace, overlooking the Bay of Messina, and the ballroom scene in the second act, by Fetters, possess much merit. The costumes are rich, elegant, and in the best taste, and they add greatly to the effect of the performance. The play passed off with much spirit last evening, and it will doubtless improve at each performance; *Twelfth Night* was much better on the twelfth night than it was on the first. A few more watchmen in the street scene of the third act would not be amiss, and for the minions of "Don John" to be overpowered by numbers would make their non-resistance more reasonable. As it is, however, there is very little to find fault with and much to praise, and the appreciation of the performance, shown by the audience last evening, indicates that good plays only have to be put on the stage with care and good taste, and to be well acted, to prove as attractive as those which depend entirely upon the scenery and mechanical effects for success.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in John Brougham's Irish drama of the *Emerald Ring*.

AT THE CHESNUT C. D. Hess & Co's burlesque company, from the Chicago Opera House, will appear in next Monday in Brough's extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Risley's original Japanese troupe will appear this evening. There are hundreds who have not seen the wonderful performances of these acrobats and jugglers, and as they will shortly return to their own country, those who are curious on the subject should pay them a visit. The Theatre Comique has a well deserved reputation as a family resort, and the entertainments given there are always of an entirely unexceptionable character.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT at Concert Hall presents a great variety of interesting features which make it one of the most enjoyable exhibitions of the kind ever given here. One hundred handsome gifts are distributed to the audience at each performance.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall tomorrow afternoon.

MR. S. EDWIN MAGARGE will give a reading from the works of Charles Dickens, at Concert Hall, on next Thursday evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the Penn Widows' Asylum. This excellent charitable institution is now in distress for want of money, and we hope that our citizens will respond on this occasion in a suitable manner.

CITY ITEMS.

AN ENTERPRISING HOUSE.—The well-known and extensive publishing firm of Sower, Barnes & Potts—until very recently located at No. 37 North Third street—are now fixed and furnished in their new store, No. 530 Market street. In this new and commodious business place, a building extending all the way back to Minor street, the firm has put everything conducive to the convenience of their customers, increased their facilities for the speedy and systematic transaction of business, and added one or two new branches to their trade. The various stories in the place are nicely and neatly furnished. The books are arranged in such order on the shelves that delay in finding any particular one is well nigh impossible. One department is devoted to fine stationery, and as a convenience to buyers from other places a department of wall papers and window shades has been introduced. Desks have been erected for the special use of customers, and other admirable features added. Altogether, the store is one of the most complete in the city, and the facilities it affords for the exercise of the energy and experience of the firm cannot fail to produce a large increase of business. One thing specially noticable in the place is the array of standard school books. For the publication of these the firm has attained a widespread celebrity, and a deserved reputation. They have been untiring in their efforts to do away with that disposition, too frequently evinced on the part of our school authorities, to seek in other cities school books which can just as readily be obtained in our own. They have at length succeeded, by the issue of some of their publications—publications which, for school purposes, have received the unqualified endorsement of thousands of capable and disinterested teachers both here and elsewhere—in convincing those who contemplate the purchase of such books that no necessity exists to go to other places to get them. We have them here in the store of Messrs. Sowers, Barnes & Potts, in kind, character, and arrangement far superior to any which can be found in either New York or Boston. We mention but one of these publications—and the mere mention will suffice to show the truth of what we have said. What books better than Brooks Normal Series of Arithmetics could be placed in the hands of both the teachers and the pupils in our Secondary and Grammar Schools? The sanction they have received from the teachers who have tried them, not only here but all over the Union, carries its own argument as to their superiority. By the publication of such works the firm has prospered, and will continue to prosper.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
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$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
OF HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
HOW TO DETECT IT

The genuine has the name blown in the bottles, while the counterfeit has not.

And the contents are not at all similar to the genuine, but of lighter color. In fact, it is a most miserable imitation in this respect, and possesses no medicinal qualities whatever, but seems to be filled with some simple decoction. The counterfeit has been found in four different drug stores in this city within a week. I will appreciate the kindness of dealers if they will examine their stock at once and report.

GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
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I look to druggists for protection. Patients that have been using the genuine readily detect the spurious, and in three distinct cases they called at the store. Notwithstanding the druggists in each case having assured them of the genuineness of the article, they may have spoken conscientiously.

BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
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BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE

has the following plainly blown in three sides of the bottle:—

H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS, PHILADELPHIA.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

Notwithstanding I have spared no expense in getting up steel engraved wrappers and labels for the protection of my business, the counterfeit of these are calculated to deceive. Information derived, leading to detection, will be rewarded with the amount of one thousand dollars, and at the same time thankfully received by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
3 8 tf 4p No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above the following Druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine:

W. H. Pile, No. 768 Passyunk road.
James S. Everton, Fourth and Queen.

A CARD.—We have resolved this season to offer to our citizens attractions greater than ever before. Our stock will be found to be very full and choice. In our ready-made work we have made up only the very choicest of goods, and in the very height of the fashion. To our many customers we should state that they will find an unusual line of the finest and most stylish Clothes in the country, and would respectfully tender our advice to call and secure patterns, even though they should not desire their orders filled immediately.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE TIME HAS COME

For

Spring Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50.

All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

JOYCE—GREEN.—On the 29th of January, by the Rev. J. U. Horcey, of Philadelphia, ANTHONY R. JOYCE to FLORENCE S. GREEN, both of Bristol, Bucks county, Pa.

MURPHY—FAENOQUI.—On the 3d day of March, by Alderman George Moore, Mr. FRANCIS MURPHY to Miss MARY FAENOQUI, all of Gibraltar, Spain, now of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FAIRGRIEVE.—On the 6th instant, MARY, wife of the late James J. Fairgrieve, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 416 S. Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning, March 10, at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. **

GLENN.—On the 8th instant, ADDIE, wife of Benjamin Glenn, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 4228 Orchard street, Frankford, on Friday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

MANNING.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. ANNA M. MANNING, wife of Joseph S. Manning, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Pawnee Tent, No. 18 D. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband in rear of No. 218 Christian street, on Wednesday, 10th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church.

OUTWATER.—At Camden, on the 7th instant, RICHARD A. OUTWATER, late engineer steamboat Dido.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 323 Mickle street, on Thursday, the 12th instant at 2 o'clock. **

O'DANIELS.—On the 8th instant, EMMA O'DANIELS, wife of John W. O'Daniels, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1610 Copia street (west of Sixteenth and below Catherine street) on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SENIOR.—On March 7 after a short illness, THOMAS SENIOR, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, and Harmony H. R. A. C., No. 52, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 31 Strawberry street, on Wednesday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WAGNER.—On the 4th instant, ANNA CATHERINE, widow of the late William Wagner, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lady Washington Beneficial Society, and Philadelphia Social Circle, No. 1, U. O. B. and S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 812 Charlotte street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WEBSTER.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, JOSEPHINE E., wife of Charles E. Webster and daughter of George R. and Ann Castor, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 5631 Thomas street, Wallena L. Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HARMONY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 52.

The officers and members of the Chapter are requested to attend at the MASONIC HALL, on WEDNESDAY March 10, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Companion, THOMAS SENIOR.

JOSEPH S. RILEY,
Secretary.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstu§ E. S. EARLEY.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL
OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions,
MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

For the better convenience of her patrons,

MRS. M. A. BINDER
Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.
To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Paterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Childrens' Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $2·50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 3 6 stuth§

1115. WM T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Cotell, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 225 3m

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HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

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IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 8 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

AN EXPLANATION!

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL? We answer—

1. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the CAUSE of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, *thus scientifically making the cure perfect.*

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Read the certificates subjoined, and call at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, and examine our file, and go and consult living testimonies, which are more satisfactory than reading or hearing of the wonderful cures of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S MEDICINES:—

READING, Pa.—DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I have been cured, as I believe, of Consumption, by the use of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I was so very low, and had been sick so long when I commenced to use it, that I had but little confidence in anything. I had tried many of the advertised medicines, as well as the prescriptions of several eminent physicians.

My symptoms were a dry, hacking cough, which I had had for several years, with night sweats and frequent severe bleeding of the lungs. I was so very weak that I could attend to no business, and had pain almost constantly through my breast and shoulders. About four years ago my brother, who resides in Philadelphia, told me he believed your medicine would cure me, and I commenced its use. I was aware that my disease had gone so far that I could not expect to be cured in a few days; but in a short time I felt much better—so much so that I was able to attend to my business; and, after continuing its use for several months, I recovered my health and strength perfectly.

I am convinced that this is not a mere transient relief, but a complete and permanent cure, as I have been gradually growing stronger ever since, and I attribute it solely to your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for I know that I must have gone to my grave years ago, if I had not used your great medicine. I would say to those who are similarly afflicted, especially in cases like mine, where the disease has run for a long time, that although one bottle wil relieve, it will not effect a cure; but by persevering in its use, I believe it will restore you to health, if you are not beyond the power of medicine.

MRS. L. S. SALLADE,
No. 658 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 453 North Second street, Philada.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel FREE OF CHARGE.

OFFICE AND STORE
No. 232 North SECOND St.,
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Patients at a distance can receive advice by mail free of charge.

Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET.
HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD,
DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE AND UNUSUALLY
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK SILKS,
COMPRISING ALL THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURES OF
GROS GRAINS,
TAFFETAS PERSAN,
SATIN DE LYONS,
POULT DE SOIES, ETC.

H. C. & CO. also desire to reiterate their determination to sell their goods at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and have marked their BLACK SILKS in pursuance of this principle.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

PORTER & COATES,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT BOOKSTORE,
IN THE SPACIOUS MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ADJOINING THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL (formerly occupied by J. E. Caldwell & Co.)
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10,
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

As every book will be sold at retail at WHOLESALE PRICES, book buyers will have an opportunity to buy NEW GOODS AS CHEAP AS OLD STOCK CAN BE OFFERED AT, as the whole stock HAS JUST BEEN PURCHASED FOR CASH, at the very lowest prices, and will be sold at SMALL ADVANCES.

WILLIS P. HAZARD will be happy to see all his friends and former customers at the new establishment. 3 8 3t

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE
BEST MAKES OF HOSIERY,
INCLUDING
Brettle's Celebrated English Hosiery.
Real Balbriggan's Hosiery.
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These Goods have all been Selected and Manufactured expressly for us, and will be sold at the MOST MODERATE ADVANCE.

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BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
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MOONSHINE.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

From Hearth and Home.

The baby sat in the moonshine,
A silver square on the floor,
Shaped by the open window,
And its halo dim he wore.

It turned his hair to spun silver,
His robe into folds of pearl—
Yet it was but a linen night-gown,
A tangle of flaxen curl.

He was there at play, white nestling,
A moment before he slept;
And he patted and kissed the moonbeams,
And, cooing, across them crept.

"Bring us the moonshine, baby!"
Quick sprang the little feet,
Scooping it up by lapfuls,
Hurried the fingers sweet,

To bring us invisible treasure:
He saw it, bright and plain;
Never doubted the baby
Ours was a real gain.

Firmly we also believed it,
For, after he was asleep,
We had his moonlit picture
Always our own to keep.

It has not grown old or faded,
It will not, it never can;
We shall have it still to look at
When he is a bearded man.

If then he should win great riches,
He cannot bestow a gift
So rare as the one he brought us
Out of the moonshine's drift.

May he never lose faith in moonshine,
The one that glimmers and streams
From the mountain-clefts of beauty,
Afar in the world of dreams!

Right royally may he scatter
The wealth of the boundless skies!
The fine gold and sheeny silver
From the mines of Paradise!

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE FISHER MAIDEN; a Norwegian tale. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translatedby M. E. Niles. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. Philadelphia agents: J. P. Lippincott & Co.

Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt have made for themselves an enviable reputation as publishers of good books that are permanent additions to our literature. They have shown excellent judgment in catering to the tastes of the better class of readers, and in introducing to the American public the new Norwegian prose-poet Bjornson they have rendered a genuine service, which, it is to be hoped, will be repaid by an extensive sale of the very attractive little volume before us. Bjornson has achieved the greatest popularity in his own country and in Germany, and one or two of his stories which were translated and published in England some months ago were greeted with the warmest praise by the leading literary journals. The story of "Arne," which made the author's reputation in England, is now in course of preparation by Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, and will be published shortly. In the meantime they have issued "The Fisher Maiden," we believe in advance of its appearance in England, the translation having been made expressly for their house.

Bjornson reminds us of no one unless it be Fouque or Hans Andersen, and his resemblance to those writers is more in the poetical air with which he surrounds his subject, and in his exquisite style, than in the form and substance of his work. "The Fisher Maiden" can be read through in an hour, but there are few who read it once who will not be tempted to go through it again, and it will be found to improve on the second perusal. As to plot, there can scarcely be said to be any; but there is human experience described with genuine poetical insight; the characters, sketched with a few decided, artistic touches, are lifelike, and the fisher maiden and her mother may almost be said to rise to the rank of dramatic creations. Bjornson has the eye of an artist for scenery and incidents, and his word pictures are bright and sparkling. The character of the heroine is as much of a puzzle to the reader as it was to her friends and acquaintances, and the manner in which it is developed indicates genius of no mean order. The account of Petra's first visit to the theatre is a delightful bit of description, and the defense of the drama and refined amusements generally which is elicited by Petra's determination to go upon the stage is one of the clearest, most impartial, and most conclusive that has ever come under our notice. "The Fisher Maiden," we are sure, will find a large circle of appreciative readers, who will extend to this new story-teller as cordial a welcome as he has received in Europe.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, the Philadelphia agents, we have received the bound volumes of *Harper's Magazine*, *Harper's Weekly*, and *Harper's Bazar* for 1868. *Harper's Magazine* has had an uninterrupted career of prosperity from the issue of the first number in June, 1850. It is, with one exception, the oldest publication of its class in the United States; and from the commencement it has been edited with rare tact, and is to-day the most popular magazine in the country. *Harper's Weekly* was the first permanently successful illustrated papers issued in the United States. It forms a complete illustrated history of the times; while its pages are made attractive by stories, novels, and sketches by the best writers of the day. *Harper's Bazar* supplied a desideratum, and it was a brilliant success from the first number. As an illustrated chronicler of the fashions it has no rival. The bound volumes of these publications will form an attractive and useful addition to any library.

—From D. Ashmead we have received several of the publications of D. Appleton & Co. The second bound volume of their cheap edition of the Waverley Novels contains "A Legend of Montrose," "The Talisman," "The Antiquary," "Redgauntlet," and "St. Ronan's Well." These novels are printed on good paper, are illustrated by wood and steel engravings, and are handsomely bound in green cloth, at the very low price of $1·75 per volume.

The "Phantom Ship," by Captain Maryatt, is the tenth volume of Appleton's fifty-cent edition of Maryatt's works. In this story the author gives a version of the famous legend of the "Flying Dutchman," which to lovers of the marvellous will lose nothing of its interest from his manner of telling it.

"Five Weeks in a Balloon" is designed as a satire on English works of African travel, but while the mode of locomotion and the amusing adventures are of course imaginary, the descriptions of the geography, scenery, inhabitants, animals, and features of the countries travelled over are vouched for as being strictly accurate. The work is very entertaining, and many of its hits will be appreciated by those who have perused the tales of genuine travellers in the centre of Africa.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Planchette; or, The Despair of Science," the third issue of the "Handy Volume" series in course of publication by Roberts Brothers. The mysterious little toy that created so much excitement in social circles some months ago scarcely does more than give a name to this treatise, which is a full and comprehensive account of modern spiritualism, its phenomena, and the various theories regarding it, with a survey of French spiritism. The author evidently has full faith in all that he sets forth, and his tone is rather querulous towards those whose bump of credulity is not as large as his own. The work is prepared with care, however, and it will be read with interest by those who have perplexed themselves over the why and wherefore of the so-called spiritual phenomena. The volume is nicely printed, and very prettily bound in green cloth.

—From the same house we have received "The Study of Languages Brought Back to its True Principles; or, The Art of Thinking in a Foreign Language," by C. Marcel. Published by D. Appleton & Co. This work is not a text-book, but a manual showing the author's method of learning foreign languages. It is generally conceded now that the old-fashioned method of teaching languages by the means of the grammar was a mistake, and that it is better to learn the language first and the science of it afterwards. The method of M. Marcel seems to be well adapted for the easy and thorough comprehension of foreign languages, both as printed and spoken, and we recommend the manual to those who are interested in the subject.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us "Common Sense," the third issue of the library of select novels, and through them we have received the weekly numbers of *Our Boys and Girls*, Oliver Optic's magazine, from January 1, 1869. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. This magazine is filled with an attractive variety of stories, sketches, games, and other matters of interest to boys and girls. It is well illustrated, and is published at $2·50 per year.

—From T. B. Peterson & Bros, we have received "Anne of Geierstein" and "The Fair Maid of Perth," two numbers of their twenty-cent edition of the Waverley Novels.

Literary and Art Items.

—Mr. Henry Huth has just printed in London, privately, fifty copies of a "Narrative of the Journey of an Irish Gentleman through England in the year 1752." It is a lively account of the Cork narrator's trip to London and back, sketching his companions in his coach rides, saying that the English women were handsome but not vivacious, that the stage coaches had no windows to look out of, that the roads were awful, Miss Burchell at Vauxhall inimitable, etc. The manuscript (says the *Athenæum*) was well worth putting into print. We suspect that it is by the same writer as the Additional Manuscript, 27,951, lately added to the British Museum collection, though this latter, consisting of four rough little note-books, is in the writer's own hand, while Mr. Huth's seems to be in that of a copier. The Museum Manuscript is called "The Journal of an Irish Clergyman on his Visits to London in 1758-61-72;" and the first note-book in the packet begins with a visit to and description of Windsor and Eton. In London the writer met Sheridan and other persons of note.

—Mr. T. Duffus Hardy writes from the Rolls House to the London *Athenæum*, under date of February 3:—

"During my official inspection, in the year 1865, of the Archives at Venice, made by the direction of the Master of the Rolls, my attention was called by Mr. Rawdon Brown, who is employed in compiling a calendar of Venetian papers relating to the history of this country, to a volume containing the despatches of Michiel, the Venetian ambassador at the Court of Queen Mary. These despatches appeared to me to be of such an important character, so far as I was then able to judge of them, that I ventured to call the attention of the Master of the Rolls specially to the subject in my report, published by order of the Treasury in the year 1866. I take the liberty of sending you an extract from the report in question:—

"'Preserved in the Archives of the Frari is a volume containing the despatches of Michiel, the Venetian ambassador at the Court of Queen Mary. Of these, about one-sixth part is written in a cipher that has hitherto baffled the skill of every one who has attempted to explain it. Several of these letters are only partially written in these secret characters; the remaining portion is in the ordinary writing of the period. The context shows that many of the secret passages evidently relate to the release of the Earl of Devonshire from the Tower, and of the Princess Elizabeth from Woodstock. I should recommend that copies or photographs of these letters be sent to England, in order that steps may be instantly taken to decipher them, which will, in all probability, throw light on the events of the reign of Queen Mary. That they are matters of great secrecy may be inferred from the fact that the despatches in cipher of the Venetian ambassador from England are of rare occurrence.'

"Lord Romilly adopted my suggestion. Photographs of the despatches, made by Ponti, of Venice, were sent to the Public Record Office, and have been shown by me to various scholars, but without any successful result. I am happy to announce that I received this morning from Mr. Rawdon Brown a letter stating that, among discoveries lately made at Venice, part of the missing correspondence of Giacomo Soranzo, ambassador in London in 1553, has just been discovered. These letters are in cipher throughout, and they contain an inclosure of a contemporary decipher, describing Soranzo's introduction to Queen Mary. In consequence of the aid afforded by this decipher, Signor Luigi Pasini, of the Library of the Frari, has been enabled to compile the long-sought-for key of the cipher despatches referred to in my report. Mr. Rawdon Brown has communicated to me a specimen of Pasini's labors, and I hope to be in a condition within a few days to submit to such of your readers as feel interested in these matters, Pasini's decipher of these important documents. I think English readers have reason to be grateful to Signor Pasini for his skill, ingenuity, and patience in accomplishing this difficult task.

"Your readers may possibly be aware that a German scholar, of the name of Friedmann, professes to have made a similar discovery, but he has not yet communicated to the public the results of his labors or the method by which he arrived at them so fully as could be desired. It is due, however, to Mr. Friedmann, to say that an article appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* about three months ago, in which he promises to publish his own deciphers of the Michiel despatches. Should it be shown that Mr. Friedmann has succeeded in deciphering the whole of these documents without the help thus happily afforded to Signor Pasini, he will deserve the greatest praise for his perseverance and ingenuity; and it will be curious to compare the results of two such able decipherers, working by separate and independent methods."

—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following comical account of a succession of theatrical mishaps:—

"On Friday evening the Emperor and Empress went to the opera to hear the *Huguenots*. The house was one blaze of diamonds and satins, the boxes being occupied by the *fine fleur* of Parisian society—the Duchess of Istria, the Marquise de Cadore, M. Schneider, Madame Troplong, etc. In one of the stage boxes sat the young Duc de Huescar, son of the Duc d'Albe and nephew of the Empress. A strange night it was. The Emperor had expressed a wish to hear Madame Tass and Faure, but, being confined by influenza, they were unable to obey the imperial command: so Mad'lle Julia Hisson had to perform the part of 'Valentine,' and Caron that of 'Nevers,' as Murel, who had taken Faure's place for the last two nights, was suddenly laid up. Caron, in donning the doublet of 'Nevers,' left his own character, that of the 'Seigneur de Thoré,' to be performed as it best might by the leader of the chorus.

"The *Comedy of Errors* was not yet complete. During the representation a draft from the side scenes suddenly set Messrs. Colin and Caron sneezing and coughing. This fresh mishap put the manager, M. Perrin, at his wit's end. What was to be done? First of all, the chief dresser was ordered to prepare another set of costumes, and urgent messages were despatched to different quarters. The tenor Morere, and Castlemary, the baritone, kindly responded to the appeal, and soon appeared equipped as 'Raoul' and 'Nevers.' The former had his trouble for nothing, for Colin managed somehow to come forward and get through his part without sneezing; but Caron, who was quite *hors de combat*, drove off home as quickly as he could."

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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
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25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
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15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
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207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08 Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
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The Dramatic Censorship in England.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The recent intervention of the Lord Chamberlain in regard to stage costume has naturally directed attention to the powers and duties of his office. Some interesting evidence on these points was given before a Committee of the House of Commons a couple of years ago by Lord Sydney and Mr. W. B. Donne. Lord Sydney was then, as now, Lord Chamberlain, and expressed himself quite satisfied with the authority vested in his office. His department had, he said, sufficient powers for all necessary purposes. He could, if he thought proper, interdict either the production of a new play or the repetition of an old one; he exercised a general supervision over the internal arrangements of the theatres under his jurisdiction, both before and behind the curtain, in regard to everything affecting the safety of audience or performers. As to dramatic literature his powers were absolute and unlimited. He had only to say, Such and such a piece or part of a piece is improper, and if it were produced on the stage in defiance of his interdict, he could stop the manager's license. He held that he could withdraw a license in the middle of the year, or at any moment, if anything were done by the manager against the tenor of it. As regards such matters as precautions against dancers catching fire, etc., he found managers generally willing to carry out his suggestions, but his authority was so far only negative; he could threaten not to renew the license when it expired at the end of the year. In 1865 Mr. Mapleson applied to him to interfere as to the admission of gentlemen behind the scenes at her Majesty's Theatre, but he declined. He understood that visitors made their way there without Mr. Mapleson's permission, and accidents resulted, some of the singers' dresses being burnt; that of Mad'lle Ilma de Murska among others. The Lord Chamberlain held that in that case the responsibility must rest with the manager, and refused to interpose.

Mr. William Bodham Donne supplied more detailed information as to the working of the censorship. The office of examiner of plays, which he has filled for some years, was first established by act of Parliament in 1737. Walpole was very much annoyed by the covert hits at himself and Lord Townshend in the characters of "Peachum" and "Locket" in the *Beggar's Opera*, and also by a threatened continuation of that famous piece, under the title of *Polly*. A play entitled the *Golden Rump*, full of political allusions and grossness, which was laid before him by the manager of the Goodman's-fields Theatre, exhausted his patience, and he brought in the measure now known as the 10th of George II. All plays performed at any theatre in Great Britain must first go through Mr. Donne's hands. In addition to a modest annual salary, he receives a fee for every piece he reads—£2 2s. for five and more acts; £1 1s. for less than five acts; 5s. for a new song. If he finds any objectionable passages he marks them on the license, with a direction to omit them in representation; if doubtful about the whole bearing of the piece, he refers it to the Lord Chamberlain to confirm or reverse his decision upon it. When a license is altogether refused, he is in the habit of giving a reason for it (although, according to Lord Sydney, not bound to do so), such as "indecent, profane, religiously or politically objectionable." Since he entered office, from 1857 to 1865, he has read as many as 1800 plays. Only a comparatively small proportion of these—seven in all—has been rejected, and the number of rejections has diminished very much of late years. "All the excisions," he said, "which I made in 1865 would not occupy more than a sheet of paper; not because I overlooked what was wrong in them, but because they did not require it." His busiest time is in December, just before Boxing Night; in the course of that month he has some twenty-seven pantomimes and burlesques to read, besides five or six regular plays intended for production later in the season. When any words have to be omitted he underlines them in red ink. He seldom has occasion to visit a theatre to see whether his instructions are carried out—not three times in a year. When he hears of any transgressions, he "executes justice at once by telling the manager he must either withdraw his play or mind what is said to him." All the action of the ballets and pantomimes is written in detail, in addition to the dialogue, but "gag" is beyond his reach. Clown and Pantaloon can say what they please—there is no possibility of preventing them. In regard to opera, Mr. Donne is disposed to be more indulgent than in regard to the ordinary drama. "I think," he said, "that if there is a musical version of a piece, it makes a difference, for the story is then subsidiary to the music. . . . (In an opera) it must be something almost of a scandalous character to warrant interference. Where there is an obvious intention, or a very strong suspicion of an intention, to make wrong appear right, or right appear wrong, these are the cases in which I interfere; or those in which there is any open scandal, or any inducement to do wrong is offered. But stage 'morality' is—the morality of the stage, and generally quite as good as the morality of the literature of fiction." Mr. Donne holds that the propriety of a piece depends a good deal on the circumstances of the day, especially in the case of political allusions. As instances of pieces prohibited after having once passed the censorship, and having been actually performed, he mentioned *Jack Sheppard* and *Oliver Twist*. *King Lear* was also interdicted during George III's madness for thirteen years; so was *Ruy Blas* in French before Queen Victoria's marriage, but it has since been produced in an English version. Scriptural subjects are rigidly prohibited. Once an application was made to license a drama founded on the story of Joseph and his brethren, but it was refused "because it was almost the Scriptural story; offers were made to alter it, but it was impossible to unscripturalize the plot." In another case, *The Prodigal Son*, a license was granted on the ground that "the plot of many comedies may really be said to be the story of a prodigal son." The following plays have been rejected during Mr. Donne's term of office:—

> "1857. (1) 'How it's to be Done.' Two acts. Strand Theatre. 1858 (2) 'The Blood Spot; or, The Maiden, the Miser, and the Murderer.' Two acts. Queen's Theatre. 'The Discarded Son; or, The Gambler's Progress.' Two acts. Victoria Theatre. 1859. (1) 'Le Toreador; ou l'Accord Parfait.' Two acts. St. James' Theatre. 1861. (1) 'The Money Lender.' Two acts. Standard Theatre. 1862. (1) 'The Gipsy of Edgware; or, The Crime in Gill's-hill lane.' Two acts. Marylebone Theatre. 1865. (1) 'The Last Slave.' Two acts. New Adelphi Theatre. Liverpool. In 1860 the Examiner of Plays gave notice to M. Talexy, then in management of the St. James' Theatre, that three plays on his programme, viz: 'Demi-monde,' 'La Seconde Jeunesse,' and 'Le Pere Prodigue,' were unsuited to the English stage, and they were accordingly withdrawn without examination."

At the present moment there is some interest in reading the specific instructions given to the Inspector of Theatres. They are these:—

> "The Lord Chamberlain, in order to ensure greater efficiency in the office of Examiner of Plays, has desired it to be communicated to that officer, and to be registered in the books of the office of the Lord Chamberlain's office:—1. That the Reader of Plays shall reside in London for the greater facility of communication with the Lord Chamberlain and with the managers of theatres, as well as for the general efficient performance of his duties; and that he shall attend at the Lord Chamberlain's office at least once a week to examine the play bills of all the metropolitan theatres, so as to satisfy himself that no theatrical pieces are announced contrary to the Lord Chamberlain's decision. 2. That the reader shall attend personally at the theatres or as soon in any case when important alterations have been made in plays submitted to the Lord Chancellor for license, or whenever any report has been made of impropriety either in a drama itself, or the mode of placing it on the stage; it being the opinion of the Lord Chamberlain that the duty of Examiner is not only to read plays submitted for license, and advise thereon, but that he is responsible to him for seeing that the play when acted corresponds in every respect with the play as licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. 3. That as the Lord Chamberlain's attention has been directed during the last few years to the improvement of the theatres, especially as regards a proper space being afforded to the public, not only in the boxes, but more particularly in the pit and galleries, with a view of ensuring by such arrangements increased comfort, order, and decency, and also as regards a more perfect system of lighting and ventilation, security from fire, and an easy ingress and egress in the case of a sudden panic he wishes the attention of the Reader of the Plays to be particularly directed to these points, and to consider it his duty (with the assistance of a professional surveyor), annually, or should it be deemed necessary, more frequently, to report to the Lord Chamberlain the state of progress which is made in these respects, and to offer any suggestions which may advance the objects the Lord Chamberlain has in view."

Mr. Donne, it may be added, is disposed to take rather a hopeful view of the present condition and prospects of dramatic literature. The number of new pieces annually produced has rather declined within the last twenty years or thereabouts. He recollects "a time when at the Surrey alone seven or eight new pieces were brought out every quarter of a year, or even more." On the other hand, there has been "a very remarkable improvement in the authorship of plays;" "a higher style of writing is very perceptible." Mr. Donne scouts the idea of a decline of the drama. "It must be remembered," he says, "that in looking back we see the top of the mountain only, the two or three good plays which have lived, but not the masses of rubbish that were acted in those days, and that have since sunk out of sight and mind." Among "the mountain tops" of modern dramatic literature Mr. Donne specifies *Richelieu*, *Lady of Lyons*, *Virginius*, *Ion*, *The Patrician's Daughter*, *Still Waters Run Deep* (adapted from the French), *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* (taken from the French), *Arrah-na-Pogue*, *The Colleen Bawn*. These are, he believes, "likely to survive, and are certainly far more deserving of surviving than two-thirds of the plays of the last century and a half."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—In the new number of the *Fortnightly Review* there is an article which, under the guise of a fragment of history, is evidently meant for a bit of satire upon two personages who are as yet only on the way to being historic. "Necker and Calonne, an Old Story," is really a new story, in eight pages, about two statesmen whose names we will not disclose, for fear of spoiling Professor Beesly's point. A sentence or two will perhaps do as well as names:—

> Calonne (says Professor Beesly) was a man absolutely free from all prejudice or predilection in politics. His ambition was not of a lofty kind. It amounted merely to a determination to get to the top of the tree, to be looked up to by good society, to have the power of dispensing favors and distinctions among personages of a more exalted rank than himself; and he had no objection to govern well if it conduced to that result. * * * Calonne cared little for the approbation of any one so long as he could sit in high places. * * * The device of an Assembly of Notables seemed to him peculiarly happy. It was old. It was new. It was startling. It was safe. He could leer with one eye at the ardent champions of reform, while with the other he winked at the alarmed defenders of privilege.

And so on. Necker was a much better sort of man. But—

> His intellect, not being under the control of a strong and simple character, embarrassed him by its very acuteness. Clear-sighted in details, hazy in his conception of general principles, he was eager to strike at this or that abuse, but he shrank with nervous dread from anything like systematic, coherent thought in politics. "Chez Necker," says M. Henri Martin, "la protestation en faveur des proletaires reste a l'etat de sentiment." In a word, it was soft stuff.

The great financier, too, wrote a "Cours de Morale Religieuse"—just, by the way, as a great financier in our time has written a commentary on "Ecce Homo." The episode ends with significant abruptness, when Necker "came into power with every qualification for governing, except a strong character and some knowledge of his own intentions." On the substantial justice of Mr. Beesly's parallel we do not pronounce, but it is very ingenious and very amusing, after the manner in which rebellious Frenchmen write books about the Roman empire and a wicked Augustus drawn uncommonly like Napoleon III.

—Mrs. Sterling, the distinguished English actress, in a speech at the dinner of the Dramatic Association recently, gave the managers and authors present a bit of her mind on the subject of modern dramas:—

> "I should first suggest to managers to cater for the higher instead of the lower tastes of the public, and to see whether there is not a large class that might be drawn to the theatre by a better style of entertainment. To some authors I would say, if we are to have burlesque, let it be of the humor that we remember of old, and be made of better materials than nigger melodies, breakdowns, and wiredrawn puns. I would advise the more serious dramatist to be realistic in higher matters than hansom cabs and practicable pumps, and to give us characters and incidents as like the truth as the painted scenes before which they are played."

—The once celebrated Hungarian insurgent leader Görgey is now actively engaged in scientific pursuits, and professes to have entirely withdrawn from politics. It is reported at Pesth, however, that the Emperor, having a very high opinion of his military talents, has expressed a wish that he should be consulted on various important matters relating to the organization of the new Hungarian army. Görgey is still so unpopular among his countrymen that no official communications are made to him by the War Department, but it has been observed that he has of late had frequent interviews with Count Miko, who is very intimate with the Emperor, and is a member of the Hungarian Ministry.

RAILROAD LINES.

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Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

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At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

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Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.

S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.

Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 23t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45. P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,)
NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal.	50 and 52	Metallic primed.
For Ballard's do.	"		
For Henry's do.	"		
For Remington's do.	"	44	
For Warner's do.	"		
For Sharp's do.	"	52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	"	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	54	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	"	69 and 71	
U. S. musket cartridges, round	"	69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	"	69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"		
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	"	36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

3 1

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
February 26, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 15th day of March, 1869, for furnishing this Department with FORTY (40) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on or before the 15th of April, 1869.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid and certified to by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

BAY T. GORDON,
Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry,
Acting A. Q. M.

3 3 10t

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves	Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	"	Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at	Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at	Erie	10·10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at	Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves	Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at	Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves	Erie	8·25 P. M.
"	"	Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at	Philadelphia	4·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NOTICE.—The Sale of Horses, Carriages, Hearse, etc., at Seventeenth and Vine streets, belonging to the estate of C. Weldon, is postponed until further notice.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

On Wednesday Morning, March 10,

At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full lines of fashionable spring styles of the well-known and favorite manufacture of Messrs. Devlin & Co., of New York.

Particulars hereafter. [3 2 7t

ALSO,

By order of Executors, A LARGE LINE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

March 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 6 4t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning [3 6 5t

March 12, at 11 o'clock on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning, [3 9 5t

March 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

Just received per steamer City of New York, direct from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, manufacturers by royal authority, Sheffield, England.

On Wednesday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
and
On Wednesday Evening.

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of the above elegant ware, comprising tea sets, with urns to match, of new designs; large trays, from 18 to 30 inches; wine and pickle stands; cake and fruit baskets; dinner and breakfast castors in great variety; spoon goblets; ice pitchers; molasses jugs; salt stands; drinking cups; tete-a-tete sets; flower vases; butter dishes, epergnes, etc.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Also, a full assortment of pearl and ivory handle cutlery, with carvers to match.

Also, spoons, forks, and ladles of various kinds.

Goods now open for examination. 3 9 2t

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS,
the Private Collection of
B. H. GRATZ, Esq.

Mr. GRATZ, being about to visit Europe, has instructed us to sell at public sale his entire collection of high-class Paintings, by distinguished European and American artists.

The sale will take place

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
March 11th and 12th, at 7½ o'clock at
No. 1231 Chesnut street.

The Collection comprises fine specimens of the following Artists, viz.:—

Henrietta Ronner.
Von Sabin.
Le Poitevin,
Caron,
Leichart,
Belange,
Thomas Sully,
James Hamilton,
Joshua Shaw,
Sontag.
Meyerheim,
Laurent De Buel,
August Knip,
Wm. Shayer, Sr.,
Deveney,
Michaut,
Koster,
Thomas Birch,
Zimmerman,
Brochart,
Paul Weber,
Herring,
Koekkoek,
Marohn,
De La Porte,
George Inness,
Edward Moran,
C. Kreighoff,
Diddiart,
Van Bree,

Also WATER COLORS, by Cattermole, Pearson, Cooper, Hoguet, Moran, Hardy, Somers, and others.

Catalogues are now ready and the Paintings open for exhibition. 3 9 4t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—Persons wishing to contribute to a Sale of Paintings, to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, during the next week, must have them on the premises on or before SATURDAY, 13th instant.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 3

SPECIAL SALE OF EXTRA QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.

On Wednesday Morning.

10th instant, at 10½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full assortment of best quality triple silver plated ware, comprising full tea sets, coffee urns, ice pitchers, trays, goblets, castors, salvers, butter, cake and fruit dishes, all warranted as represented or no sale. 3 8 2t

AGATE, BARDIGLIO, AND AMARMO VASES, TAZZAS, ETC.

Also, several pairs of agate, Bardiglio, and Amarmo vases, tazzas, marble fruit, Parian goods, etc. 1t

ARTISTS' SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday Evening

Next, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve a collection of paintings, all by artists of reputation. The catalogue embraces Landscapes, Marines, Lake Views, etc., all elegantly mounted in fine gold-leaf frames. Now open for exhibition.

FRAMED CHROMOS, LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., ETC.

Also, in continuation, a number of Framed Chromos, Lithographs, Engravings, etc. 3 8 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE ORGAN, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, HANDSOME CHINA, LARGE IRON SAFES ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 10, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, the Furniture of families declining housekeeping, including—Handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture; 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, large and superior organ, fine French plate mirror, handsome China dinner service, fine feather beds, 2 large iron safes, hair mattresses, chandeliers, handsome Brussels, imperial, and other carpets; plated ware, carriage harness, stoves, steam-engines and boiler, etc.

Also, very fine plate magnetic machine, cost $125. [3 8 2t

SALE OF THE VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE REV. ISAAC LEESER DEC'D.

Jewish Bibles, Daily and Holiday Prayer Books, Discourses and other Works.

On Monday Evening,

March 15, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store.

Particulars hereafter. [3 5 8t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

IMPORTERS' LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

March 10, on four months' credit

Particulars in future advertisement. 3 6 3t

ALSO,

Large and important sale of French, English, and German Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Fancy Goods, etc. etc., by order of Messrs. ACKERMANN & CO., of NEW YORK, on THURSDAY, March 18, 1869. 1t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 2 22

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, E C

On Thursday Morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock. Also, city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 3 8 3t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

Will sell

On Wednesday morning,

March 10, at 11 o'clock, 75 baskets Champagne Wine, assorted brands, 300 barrels Whiskies (molasses and corn), also, 50 barrels of fine rectified, 50 barrels Alcohol, 90 boxes Rhine Wine ('63), 100 demijohns Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, etc., 45 barrels of White Wine Vinegar. A lot of new empty barrels. 1t

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

1 2 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1869.

When velocipedism first became the rage, it was predicted that the *furore* would soon die out. Such, however, has not been the case. So far from the excitement subsiding, it has become wider spread and more intense. More manufacturers than ever before are busy over the velocipede, more inventors than ever are engaged in adding improvements. Bicicles, tricicles, and quadricicles are being turned off with rapider revolutions of workshop wheels. If there have been no new schools opened during the last few months, the old schools are more thronged, both with pupils and visitors. The Pearsall Brothers', the Hanlons', Calvin Wibby's, Wood's, and Pangburne's are open day and night; along Broadway and in Fulton street, and not one of the larger suburbs, such as Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, but has its velocipedal school and champion. Ladies, of course, prefer the two-wheeled and three-wheeled velocipedes—the bicicles and tricicles (a *one* wheeled velocipede, by the-by, I suppose, is called an icicle). An enthusiast on the subject is projecting a plan for a one-wheeled arrangement, and intends taking out a patent therefor. The history of velocipedism in New York is very easily traced. Its first pioneer was Frank Pearsall, one of the photographists in Mr. Brady's photograph establishment." During the last four months the number of accomplished velocipedists he has turned out averaged one hundred and fifty monthly. His school is divided into three departments. In the first beginners are initiated. In the second the more advanced pupils begin to experience that "fleshment" which comes with the successful practice of any new pleasure. In the third, the perfected amateurs disport themselves with an ease and brilliancy which cause them to vie with professionals. Of all the modifications of the machine on which patents are claimed perhaps the Pickering velocipede is the most popular. It is certainly the easiest to learn, and the most stylish when learned. It is decidedly "knobby," particularly when a fall from it adds to the knobs on your anatomy. Pickering has indeed several novelties, one of which is an improved lady's bicicle with a willow seat between the two wheels. The Park will be filled with them this spring and summer. So far from orders falling off, they have been piling in thicker than ever. I would not imply that our streets swarm with the velocipede—far from it. Still, the various modifications of the machine are not unfrequently encountered, though mostly be'ore nine o'clock in the morning, and after seven at night.

There is no such thing as writing many letters without a reference to murders, and a very shocking murder has just been committed on Scavenger Hill, which holds the same relation to Murray Hill that Five Points once did to Fifth Avenue. Scavenger Hill derives its name from the occupation of the class of men who inhabit it. Most of them are scavengers and others, between whose morals and whose mode of business there seems to be the liveliest sympathy. The murderer in this case is not romantic. No sentiment is to be wasted on him. He is old and gaunt and angular. He spends his nights in physical foulness. The besom is his stock in trade. His dwelling is a shanty 6 feet wide, 12 feet long, and 6 feet high, and in this one room he lived with his mistress and their offspring, a lad of eleven years. On Sunday morning the woman, who, like her husband, was a hard drinker, was found beaten to death. Her body was like gelatine. Head, trunk, and limbs had all been included in one homogeneous "walloping." The wretched man who committed the deed is named Hilbert. Apparently, in an assault, the cause of which remains as yet unknown, he had beaten her with his own broom handle, and in his desire after "artistic completion," had left no portion of her body unvisited. The neighbors remain mum on the question. No one heard any noise, saw any blows struck, was aware of any quarrel existing. The boy Hilbert remains as silent as his father; and the dead scavengeress bids fair to remain unavenged. To wind up this subject of murders, the Rogers sensation has "resurgam" written on the face of it. They *do* say that Martha Clearwater, the mistress of the confined man, James Logan, on whom the *sobriquet* of "Number Two" has been conferred, has made some fresh revelations, which contradict all her previous assertions, and fix the murder upon that individual. If so, my sympathies go with ex-Detective De la Noye and Sergeant Lowry, who certainly did their best, even if they were on a wrong scent.

The printers have been dunning the Common Council for the last fortnight to hear their cry and give ear unto their petition. They want the corporation printing taken away from Wyncoop & Hallenbeck and given to some other firm which is willing to pay compositors "Union" rates. During these two weeks, however, since the printers have been trying to gain the ear of Councils, as soon as the question was broached, some member, obviously in the interest of Wyncoop & Hallenbeck, would get up and move that the matter be laid over, or referred to the Committee on Printing. All that the printers demand is "Union" rates. So that these are given, they profess to be indifferent as to what firm the corporation printing is intrusted.

After all that has been said and done about the New York post office, its locality is to be changed, and the triangular shape will be discarded for the more roomy rectangular one. The new site is opposite the block between Park place and Murray street; but the question occurs, why not go still a little further up, and so leave clear the entire space between the *Herald* building and the City Hall. Both houses of Congress have united in making an appropriation of $200,000 for the beginning of the post office, with the promise, of course, that further appropriations shall be made as they may be required. The City Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have the control of the locality in question, and it is hardly to be supposed that they will care to sell an equal portion of the west side of the Park, fronting on Broadway, for the same sum obtained for the southern angle.

Horace Lingard, who has just finished two lawsuits with actors, gave a theatrical supper party on Saturday evening, at his residence on Tenth street. I don't know whether "corn and beans" was one of the dishes, but I do happen to know that the company were very hilarious and somewhat sober. Grau is disgusted. Rose Bell and two or three other members of his troupe are sick, the French Theatre is closed, and *La Vie Parisienne* is postponed until next Monday.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

The Proposed Act for Regulating the Charities Entrusted to the Care of Philadelphia.

The following is the full text of the act introduced in the State Senate yesterday, by Mr. Connell, affecting the charities entrusted to the care of this city.

A Further Supplement to an Act Entitled an Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved the 2d of February, 1854.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:—That from and after the first day of July next, all and every the duties, rights and powers of the City of Philadelphia concerning all property and estate whatever dedicated to charitable uses or trusts, the charges or administration of which are now, or shall hereafter become, vested in or confided to the City of Philadelphia, shall be discharged by the said city through the instrumentality of a board composed of fifteen persons, including the Mayor of said city, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils for the time being, and twelve other citizens appointed as hereinafter provided, to be called "Directors of City Trusts," who shall exercise and discharge all the duties and powers of said city, however acquired, concerning any such property appropriated to charitable uses, as well as the control and management of the persons of any orphans or others, the objects of such charity, to the extent that the same have been or hereafter may be, by statute law or otherwise, vested in or delegated to the said city or the officers thereof.

II. The Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Judges of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia shall form a Board of Appointment, of which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall *ex officio* be President, which shall convene in the city of Philadelphia at such time and place as the said Chief Justice shall appoint, within eight weeks from the passage of this act, and select and appoint from the citizens of said city twelve persons to serve, during good behavior, as members of the before-mentioned Board of Directors of City Trusts; subject, however, to removal, as hereinafter provided. Vacancies in the number of said Directors of Trusts shall be filled from time to time by the said Board of Appointment, and any Director of Trusts may be removed from his office by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Appointment.

III. Said Directors of Trusts shall meet every month, and as often as the business entrusted to them may require. A majority of the whole shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At their first meeting after organization, and annually thereafter, they shall elect from their own number a president, who shall serve until the first day of the following year, and also a secretary, who shall be a salaried officer, and not a member of the board, to serve for the same period. The Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia shall be the treasurer of the said Directors of Trusts.

IV. The said Directors of Trusts shall have power to make rules and by-laws for the proper regulation of their business, to appoint as many agents as in their judgment shall be required for the proper discharge of all the duties delegated to said Directors, and determine the duties and compensation of all such agents and appointees; also, in the name of the said city, and in accordance with the conditions of said charitable trusts, to make all leases, contracts, and agreements whatsoever which in the course of the administration and management of said property it may from time to time become necessary and proper to make and execute; and it shall be the duty of the said Directors of Trusts, and in the name of the said city, to do, perform, and discharge all and singular whatever acts and duties are or from time to time may become proper and necessary to be done by the said city in discharge of said trust, and to make annual report thereof to the Councils of the city, the Board of Appointment, and to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

V. It shall be the duty of the said Directors of Trusts, immediately after their organization, to provide a suitable place for the safe keeping of all the title-papers, books of accounts, records, and documents whatsoever, of the said city appertaining to the property the care and management whereof, and the trusts and duties the discharge whereof, for the said city it is intended to devolve upon the said Directors of Trusts, and thereupon, on notice to the agents and employes of the city having such title-papers, account books, records, and documents in their care, the same shall be delivered into the custody of the said Board of Trusts.

VI. The said Directors, in the discharge of their duties and within the scope of their powers aforesaid, shall be considered agents or officers of said city; but no compensation or emolument whatever shall be received for such services, nor shall any of them have or acquire any personal interest in any lease or contract whatever, made by said city through said Directors, or through any agent or employe whatever appointed by them.

VII. That so much of any act of Assembly as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Narrow Escape from Death.

About a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame building at the N. W. corner of New Market and Willow streets, owned by Mr. John W. Middleton, and occupied by Charles Middleton & Co. as a stable and a storage room for old iron, and by Mr. J. Speelman, carpenter. The flames had gained considerable headway before being discovered, and when the firemen arrived on the spot the structure was totally destroyed, and the fire had communicated to a one-story frame shed adjoining. Two mules, valued at $500, belonging to Mr. Charles Middleton, and a horse worth $100, the property of Mr. James Woolman, perished in the flames. The one-story frame shed was owned by Mr. John W. Middleton and occupied by Gottlieb Frank, morocco manufacturer. This apartment was used for the storage of sumac, and at the time of the conflagration he had on hand about $1000 worth of property. The structure was entirely destroyed and the contents ruined. The flames still defied the exertions of the firemen, and communicated to the large six-story brick building, twenty by forty feet, on Willow street, below New Market, and owned by Mr. John W. Middleton. Mr. Gottlieb Frank occupied the structure entire. He had a tannery in the cellar; the first floor was the store-room, the second story an assorting room, and the upper floors the manufactory. The building is a wreck to the second floor. The police and firemen succeeded in removing the stock from the first floor and saved the books of the concern. The stock, fixtures, and machinery in the upper stories were completely destroyed. The damage to the building is estimated at $3000. This sum is partially insured in the Franklin Insurance Company. Mr. Frank's loss is put down at $10,000, insured for $5000 in the Fire Association and $5000 in the Germania Insurance Company of New York.

While the firemen were directing their attention to this building the flames extended to a two story and a half frame dwelling, No. 424 New Market street, owned by Mr. Allen Middleton, and occupied by three colored families, namely:—John Beck, Alex. Manlove, and Hannah Pennington. The occupants made a narrow escape with their lives. Mary Ayres, a sick woman, was taken out of the second-story window by Officers Criff and Waterhouse, of the Seventh district police. Building No. 426 New Market street also caught fire, and was slightly damaged. This was a two-story and a half frame, owned by Mary Warnock, and occupied by Samuel Schick. This latter dwelling is insured in the Kensington Insurance Company, and the loss sustained by the fire in both buildings will reach the sum of $1000. The large five-story building on Willow street, west of Frank's structure, also caught fire, but was only slightly damaged from that cause. It was owned by Mr. John W. Middleton, and occupied by Francis Fisher, morocco manufacturer. The stock on the premises was considerably damaged by water. A lot of skins was stolen from the structure while the fire was raging in the building adjoining. Mr. Fisher's loss is covered by insurance in the Fire Association and Jefferson Insurance Company.

The morocco manufactory of Mr. G. S. Atler, at the southwest corner of New Market and Willow streets, was only slightly damaged by fire. The total loss incurred by this conflagration will reach the sum of $16,000. The fire burned for over three hours, notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the firemen to extinguish it.

THE CAMDEN MUNICIPAL ELECTION is in progress to-day, full tickets by both parties being in the field. Hon. Charles Cox, the present Mayor of the city, is the Republican candidate for re-election, and will doubtless come out of the contest ahead.

THE SOUTH.

Railroad Facilities to Emigrants.

On the 4th of January last a Convention of Southern Railways was held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., at which the following resolution was adopted:—

"That excursion tickets or certificates be issued to parties desiring to visit the South for the purpose of personal observation with a view to permanent settlement or investment; said tickets or certificates good over all roads agreeing to the same, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by a standing committee to be appointed by this Convention."

The object of the Convention and of the above arrangement, consequently, is to induce travel South for the purpose of investigating the extraordinary opportunities now offered for profitable investment in that section.

It is not contemplated to sell the excursion ticket or certificate to parties applying for the same, but simply to issue them when satisfied that the party will in good faith comply with the object sought to be attained by the convention, viz:—

That of examination for the purpose of investment.

The presentation of the certificate at the ticket offices of either of the roads named as agreeing to the rates, will entitle the holder to purchase tickets at two (2) cents per mile until July 1, 1869.

For actual settlers the fare has been reduced to one cent per mile per head for all ages, allowing eighty (80) pounds of baggage per head.

Conductors will also recognize the certificate, and pass the party holding the same, at the stipulated price per mile.

The following instructions have been given to the agents respecting the issuing of the certificates:—

First. When a party is personally known to you, and upon being satisfied that his object is in accordance with the purpose of the convention, you will issue the certificate.

Second. When the applicant is unknown to you, you will require him to produce at least one respectable citizen who will vouch for the party desiring to avail himself of the privilege of the certificate.

Third. When the party making application is unknown to you, and himself unacquainted with persons of respectability who can vouch for him, you will then permit him to make affidavit as to his purpose, setting forth in the same that his intentions are in accordance with that set forth in the resolutions of the convention.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been requested to aid in the movement, by allowing their ticket agents in this city to distribute the excursion certificates to persons purchasing tickets to Louisville, Cincinnati, or Cairo, with the avowed object of visiting the South for the purposes intended to be accomplished by the arrangement, and has acceded. The certificates can be procured in this city at No. 901 Chesnut street of John F. Vanleer, Jr., and No. 116 Market street, of Francis Funk.

A large number of hotels have also gone into the movement, and have agreed to reduce their usual rates one-third for the same time—until the 1st of July, 1869.

The following named railways and hotels have agreed to the above named rates:—

KENTUCKY.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Line and Branches. National Hotel, Louisville.

Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

ALABAMA.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Lancaster Hotel, Jackson, Tennessee. Gulf City Hotel, Battle House, Roper House, Mobile, Alabama.

Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad. Troup House, Selma. Jacksonville Hotel, Jacksonville. Exchange Hotel, Talladega.

Montgomery and West Point Railroad. Chattahoochee House, West Point, Georgia. Opelika House, Opelika, Alabama. City Hotel, Tuskegee. Loachapoka House, Loachapoka, Alabama.

Mobile and Montgomery Railroad. Mallett House and Bedell House, Greenville. Pollard House, Pollard.

Selma and Meridian Railroad. Troup House, Selma.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, Pullin's House, Union Springs, Alabama.

TENNESSEE.

East Tennessee and Virginia and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads.—Nichols Hotel, Thomas Hotel, Virginia Hotel, Bristol. R. R. House, Jonesboro'. Sweetwater, Sweetwater. Mouse Creek, Mouse Creek. Cleveland Hotel, Ocoee Hotel, Planters' Hotel, Cleveland. Mossy Creek, Mossy Creek. Atkin Hotel, Lamar Hotel, Franklin Hotel, Bell Hotel. Knoxville. Mason's Hotel, Maloney's Hotel, Greenville.

Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Tullahoma House, Tullahoma. National, Planters', and Burns Hotels, Chattanooga.

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Planters' and Commercial House, Hickman, Ky.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Stonewall Hotel, Grand Junction. Huntsville Hotel and Donegan House, Huntsville. Commercial Hotel, Worsham Hotel, Southern Hotel, Overton Hotel, Memphis. Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

MISSISSIPPI.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. City Hotel, St. James, New Orleans. Nelson Hotel, Jackson, Miss.

Mississippi Central Railroad. Grenada House, Grenada, Miss. Shankle Hotel, Grenada, Miss.

Vicksburg and Meriden Railroad. Washington Hotel, Vicksburg, Miss.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. Mansion House and Matthews House, Charlotte, N. C.; Brown's Hotel, Winnsboro, S. C.

South Carolina Railroad. Charleston Hotel and Pavilion Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Weldon Hotel Weldon, Gregory's Hotel and Griswold's Hotel, Goldsboro'.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond and Danville Railroad. Wood's House, Tunstall's House, Danville, Va. Southern Hotel, Planters' Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.

GEORGIA.

Western and Atlantic Railroad. Tibb's Hotel, Camp's Hotel, Dalton. Ringgold Hotel, Ringgold, Ga. Tunnel Hill Hotel, Tunnel Hill. Adairsville Hotel, Adairsville. Commercial Hotel, Cartersville. Ransome Hotel. Morgan Hotel, Calhoun, Ga. Smith's Hotel, Kingston. Litchfield Hotel, Acworth. Kennesaw Hotel, Lacy's Hotel, Marietta. National Hotel and Pease's Restaurant, Atlanta.

Rome Railroad. Choice Hotel and Tennessee House, Rome.

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Washington Hotel, Washington, Ga. Madison Hotel, Madison, Ga. Union Point Hotel, Union Point; Spencer's Railroad House, Social Circle, Ga. Greensboro' Hotel and Snelling House, Greensboro', Ga. Covington Hotel, Covington.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Grantville Hotel, Grantville, Ga. Hogansville Hotel, Hogansville, Ga. Chattahoochee Hotel, West Point, Ga.

Macon and Western Railroad. Johnson House, Jonesboro' House, Jonesboro'. Planters' Hotel, Denses' Hotel, Macon, Ga. Georgia Hotel, Grant's Hotel, Griffin, Ga. Isaac's Hotel, Lanier Hotel, Macon, Ga. Dixie House, Barnesville, Ga. Proctor's House, Forsythe.

Southwestern Railroad. Albany Hotel, Albany, Ga. Cuthbert Hotel, Cuthbert, Ga. Howard Hotel, Eufaula Ala. Central Hotel, Fort Gaines, Ga. Fort Valley Hotel, Fort Valley; Smithville, Smithville; Crutchfield, Montezuma; Butler House, Butler, Ga.

Macon and Brunswick Railroad. Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. Quitman House, Quitman, Ga. Knowles' Hotel, Blackshear, Ga. Augusta and Macon Railroad.

A YOUNG RASCAL.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy, not ten years of age, named John Gurr, forced an entrance into the residence of Mr. Levi Bersley, No. 1217 North Sixth street, and ransacked the house from top to bottom. The occupants were absent at the time, but the next door neighbor heard a noise on the premises, and notified a policeman to that effect. The officer entered, and found Gurr in the act of searching the bureau drawers for valuables. He was arrested and committed by Alderman Kerr. He gained an entrance by tearing away the wire screen on the cellar window, and while inside had done considerable damage with a hatchet in defacing the property and cutting up the pipes leading to a wash-basin on the first floor.

THE BELMONT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—To-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the inaugural ceremonies of the Belmont Grammar School take place in the school building at Forty-first street and Oregon avenue. The exercises will be very interesting. A lengthy and attractive programme has been prepared, consisting of singing, music, addresses, dialogues, and recitations. Both the boys and the girls of the school will take part, and not only their parents and friends should attend, but everybody interested in school matters.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

20 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties	$121
5 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties	$118 57
20 shares Kensington National Bank	$120 60
100 shares American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co	$6 61
200 shares American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co	$6 50
$1000 Steubenville and Indiana R. R. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, coupons February and August	72 per ct.
12 shares Girard National Bank	$60
15 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$125
15 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$124·25
20 shares Seventh National Bank	$102
20 shares Seventh National Bank	$101
50 shares Seventh National Bank	$100
42 shares Union R. R. and Transportation Co.	$75
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7·25
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7
BARING Street, west of Thirty-ninth—Large Lot	$850
ARCH, Nos 507 509 and 511—Large Lot, 74 by 230 feet	$1500
REED No. 1509—Modern Dwelling	$3100
LOCUST, No. 2025—Stable and Coach House	$7500
THIRD (south), No. 611—Store and Dwelling	$7560
BROWN, No 2307—Modern Dwelling	$3900

A QUICK REMEDY NEEDED.—We regret that the United States Pension Agency in this city is closed. There is now in our city a large number of persons who are delayed in receiving their pension money from the Government, and who are obliged to use what little means they now possess in maintaining themselves until some provision is made for their payment. They come from all sections of the country and are occasioned serious loss by thus waiting. As yet we hear of no arrangements to satisfy their claims whatever. This matter should receive immediate attention.

STOLE A PAIR OF BOOTS.—Durang Murry, a colored man, went into a second hand shop, No. 4059 Market street, yesterday afternoon, on pretense of buying furniture, and was caught in the act of secreting a pair of boots under his coat. He was arrested and committed by Alderman Maule.

ONE OF THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant Kelly yesterday discharged one of his officers for drunkenness. He caught him in the streets of Manayunk in a beastly state of intoxication. The man had only recently been appointed on the police force by Mayor Fox.

ELECTED MARSHALS.—Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. O. F., at a stated meeting last evening in the Hall, Sixth and Cresson streets, elected P. G. Franklin Lawrence, Chief Marshal for the parade in April next, and P. G.'s Wm. Jacoby and James C. Horn Assistant Marshals.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—This morning, William Burk, aged nineteen years, was badly injured by being caught in the drying rollers of a paper machine at Flat Rock Mills. It is thought that amputation of both arms will be necessary.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—John Mahley, residing at Eighth and Bedford streets, was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and was sent below.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Mayor this morning appointed on the police force the following-named persons:—First district, James Peoples; and Tenth district, John Carpenter and Charles Rolfing.

PICKING POCKETS.—Arthur Henry and H. Smith were arrested yesterday for picking a man's pocket. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

DEAD BABY.—At an early hour this morning, a dead baby was found on the lot at Ninth and Dickerson streets.

INDIANA.

Trouble in the Legislature.

It will be remembered that the Democratic legislators of this State left their respective houses without quorums, so as to defeat the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In view of this general decampment, Governor Baker has issued the following:—

To the People of Indiana:—The present session of the General Assembly has been rendered almost fruitless of good results by the resignation of seventeen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives, thereby leaving each house without a quorum. No appropriations have been made for the ordinary expenses of the benevolent and other public institutions of the State. Hence a special session of the General Assembly, at an early day, is a necessity. I have, therefore, this day issued writs of election to the Sheriffs of the several counties in which vacancies have occurred by reason of said resignations, directing elections to be held on the 23d of March, 1869.

For the purpose of making known the order of said election, and of indicating my intention to convene the General Assembly in a special session at as early a day in the month of April as may seem to be practicable, I have thought it expedient to issue this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my name, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, in the city of Indianapolis, on this the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869.

CONRAD BAKER, Governor.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money was in good supply at 7 per cent. in currency. There was but little activity in call hours. Commercial paper remains unchanged at 7@9 per cent. The banks to day generally enforced the new law in regard to the certification of checks. No checks were certified unless the money was in bank to meet them. Considerable disturbance was caused by the change.

"Sterling Exchange was dull and steady at quotations:—London, 60 days, 108⅜@109; London, sight, 109¼@109⅜; London, prime commercial, 108⅜@108¾; Paris, long, 5·20@5·17½; Paris, short, 5·17½@5·15; Antwerp, 5·21¼@5·20; Swiss, 5·21¼@5·20; Hamburg, 35⅝@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅝@40¾; Bremen, 78⅜@78⅝; Berlin 71⅜@71½."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Stocks firm. Gold, 131¼. Exchange, 108⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 118¾; do. 1864, 114¼; do. 1865, 116⅛; new, 112⅞; 1867, 112⅞; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, 60¾; Missouri 6s 89; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred 37. New York Central 153⅜; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River, 138⅝; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 96⅝; Illinois Central, 139¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Cleveland and Toledo, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 129⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton heavy; sales of 200 bales at 29½c. Flour dull and declining; market without decided change; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged; quotations are nominal. Corn firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels mixed Western, 96c. Oats firm and quiet at 77c. afloat, and 75c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $31·12½@31·25. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 96c.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cotton nominally unchanged. Flour dull and prices weak. Wheat firm: prime Pennsylvania red $1·75@1·80. Corn dull: prime white, 85c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats dull at 70@75c. Rye neglected and nominal. Provisions firmer and unchanged.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

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DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL
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FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND
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THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
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RICHMOND & CO.,
Successors to Atwood & Hopper,
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No. 45 South SECOND St.,
(East Side, Brown Stone Building).
1 25 lm PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

New and Important Army Orders—General Sherman's Staff.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, March 9—1 P. M.—The President has just sent in a message to the Senate withdrawing his request for the repeal of the eighth section of the Treasury act of September 2, 1789.

Large Crowds

are at the Senate doors to-day. Much anxiety everywhere is expressed regarding Cabinet arrangements, especially among office-seekers. The galleries of both houses are filled to their utmost capacity.

Official Notification of General Sherman's Promotion.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 7, 1869.—The following orders of the President of the United States are published for the information of all concerned:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.—By order of the President, General William T. Sherman will take command of the Army of the United States. The chief of staff, corps, departments, and bureaus will report to and act under the immediate order of the General commanding the army. All official business which by law requires the action of the President or Secretary of War will be submitted by the General of the Army to the Secretary of War, and in general all orders from the President or Secretary of War to any portion of the army, line, or staff officers, will be transmitted through the General of the Army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

By order of the General of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869.—1. By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned hereby assumes command of the army of the United States. His general staff will be:—

Bvt Maj. Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj. Gen.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. R. W. Marcy, Ins.-Gen.
Bvt. Major-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Q. M. Gen.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. B. Eaton, Com.-Gen. of Sub.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. I. H. Barnes, Surgeon-Gen.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. B. M. Brice, Paymaster-Gen.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Josep Holt, Judge Adv.-Gen.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphrey, Chief of En.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. J. Wiger, Chief Sig. Officer.

His personal staff of aids-de-camp with the rank of Colonel from this date, will be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. McCoy, Second Lieutenant Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Dayton, Captain 7th Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Audenried, Captain 6th Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General C. B. Comstock, Major Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Porter, Major Ordnance; Brevet Brigadier-General J. S. Dent, Lieutenant-Colonel 33d Infantry.

2. Generals commanding military divisions in addition to the duties heretofore required of them, will give there special attention to the economic administration of all branches of the service in their command, whether of the line or staff, and to this end will exercise a supervision and command of every part of the army within their limits not specially excepted.

3. General departments of supply, arsenals, and the construction of permanent posts in process of construction or extensive repairs, general recruiting departments and offices employed in duties and military are excepted from the operation of the foregoing paragraph.

4. All orders and general instructions to the troops or staff officers serving in the military departments, must go from headquarters of the army through the Adjutant-General's office, and through the generals commanding the military divisions and departments in which the officers are serving; but ordinary correspondence relating to the details of execution may be carried on between the parties concerned, and the heads of the staff of the department or corps charged with their execution.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Sumner presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities which were referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Sumner also presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, urging the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson to establish an American line of steamships to Europe. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hamlin presented a memorial of numerous merchants and ship-owners for the remission of certain tonnage duties. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to strengthen the public credit in the shape in which it last passed the Senate and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler reported from the Committee on Commerce the bill passed by the Senate at its last session, to authorize the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land their submarine cable on the shores of the United States, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. Grimes objected.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the bill supplementary to the National Currency act, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

The Vice-President—That bill has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the only way in which it can come up at this time is by discharging the committee from its consideration.

Mr. Sherman—I make that motion.

Mr. Sumner—I object to its consideration to-day. Let it lie over for a day.

Mr. Sherman—A motion to discharge a committee may always be made and is always in order.

Mr. Thayer—When I introduced the bill, I moved that it should lie on the table for the present, and stated that I should call it up on the next day and did not wish to have it referred, but intended to ask its consideration without a reference.

The Vice-President—The Senator from Ohio moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Sumner—That motion is in the nature of a resolution, and under the rules of the Senate I object to its consideration on the same day in which it is offered.

The Vice-President ruled that the objection was a valid one.

At this point the following message was received from the President of the United States:—

To the Senate of the United States:—I have the honor to request to be permitted to withdraw from the Senate of the United States my message of the 6th instant, requesting the passage of a joint resolution by the two houses of Congress to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from the disabilities imposed by section 8 of the act of Congress approved September 2, 1789.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, the request made in the message was granted.

By the same messenger another message from the President was received, transmitting, in compliance with the request of the Senate, a report from the Secretary of State, giving a list of all the laws passed at the third session of the Fortieth Congress.

On motion of Mr. Ferry the bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was then taken up and passed in the form in which it passed the Senate last session.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, the bill for the relief of Margaret Riddle, widow of the late Senator Riddle of Delaware, was taken up, and after a brief discussion was recommitted on motion of Mr. Edmunds.

Then, at 1·30 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne, now Secretary of State, as Representative from the Third district of Illinois.

The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain.

Mr. Judd nominated Rev. G. Butler, of Washington.

Mr. Ingersoll nominated Rev. Richard Harvey, of Illinois but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Randall nominated Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Woodward nominated Rev. Gilman Jackson, of Washington.

Mr. Voorhees nominated Rev. James McKinney, of Indiana.

The vote was taken, and resulted as follows:—

For Mr. Butler, 112; for Mr. Chambers 16; for Mr. Jackson, 16; for Mr. McKinney, 14. Mr. Butler was therefore declared duly elected chaplain.

Mr. Maynard offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the last Congressional election in Louisiana, and instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the validity of such election in the several Congressional districts, to ascertain in which of them, if any, valid elections were held and whether the persons claiming to have been elected in such districts are qualified to take their seats, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

The resolution was adopted.

The preamble also was agreed to. Yeas 102; nays 45.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to reduce into one act and to amend the laws relating to internal revenue, and explained that it embodied all the modifications and changes made by the Committee of the Whole and by the House at the last session, thus making the bill as perfect as possible, and he moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and printed.

Mr. Maynard suggested that it be put on its passage at once.

Mr. Schenck said that that would suit him very well.

Mr. Wood, however, intimated that it did not suit him and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The President Accepts Stewart's Resignation—The Cabinet Meeting—Qualifying the Secretaries.

The House Again Repeals the Civil-Tenure Act—The Vote Nearly Unanimous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Stewart's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Grant has accepted the resignation of the Hon. A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury.

Financial Bills Pending.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, to-day reported General Schenck's bill, which President Johnson refused to sign, and endeavored to get action on it to day; also, Mr. Hooper's bill redistributing the circulation of national bank currency among the States.

The House Committees.

The House has agreed to adjourn over from to-day until Friday, in order to give the Speaker further time to prepare the committees. The Senate has also adjourned.

The Civil Tenure Act.

Mr. Butler to-day introduced in the House a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, which passed by a vote of yeas 143, nays 16.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Cabinet Meeting.

Secretary Washburne was engaged with the President on official business this morning, and at the regular hour a Cabinet meeting was held, there being present Secretaries Washburne, Creswell, and Schofield, and Assistant Secretaries Hartley, of the Treasury, and Faxon, of the Navy; Otto, of the Indian Department, and Assistant Attorney-General Ashton. The Cabinet meeting was not long in duration, the President stating that there was just yet no particular public business demanding the attention of the representatives present.

Personal.

General Rawlins, late Chief of the Staff of General Grant, returned here from New York last night, and was engaged with the President this morning.

Mr. Borie qualified as Secretary of the Navy this morning, and is expected to enter formally upon his duties this afternoon.

Applicants and Their Petitions.

The applications for office under the new administration increase, and are made by letter through friends in Washington occupying positions. Many seeking the position of subordinates are disappointed in their direct applications at the White House to the gentleman acting as secretary to the President, as they are invariably referred to the department officials in whose charge are the offices sought for.

Commissioner Rollins

was at the Executive Mansion in consultation with the President to-day, and it is understood that the subject of conversation was the condition of internal revenue affairs in the various districts throughout the country.

Commissioner Delano

will qualify and enter formally upon his duties to-morrow. The impression is that many changes in important offices connected with internal revenue will be made very soon. The clerks in the Internal Revenue Office have prepared a memorial, which is to be presented Rollins on his retirement.

The White House Receptions.

The knowledge that President Grant would receive callers this morning, drew large numbers to the White House, anxious to see and pay their respects to the new President, and by 10 o'clock the Executive office was filled with ladies and gentlemen. There was but little time for any interview or conversation beyond the mere shaking of hands with the President, and some were evidently disappointed at not being able to obtain a few moments' conversation on subjects in which they entertained great personal interest. Before 12 o'clock the crowds lessened, it being known that at noon there would be a meeting of the Cabinet, after which no visitors would be admitted to the President unless by special engagement.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention

PETERSBURG, March 9.—The Republican State Convention met at noon to-day. Tucker, an anti-Wells man, was declared the temporary chairman, which the Wells men resisted, and a general fight ensued around the chairman's stand. A strong police force interfered and separated the combatants. Mr. Burgess, the Mayor of the town appeared and made a speech in behalf of peace, and the several candidates for temporary chairman followed advocating peace. Another row occurred, and the Mayor ordered the police to clear the hall, which was done. The delegates are now scattered about the streets, and it is not known when they will reassemble.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 9—Evening.—The political news is meagre and unimportant. Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; for account, 92⅞@93. U. S. 5·20s quiet and steady at 82⅞. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 24¼; Illinois, 97; Great Western, 33.

PARIS, March 9.—Bourse quiet; Rentes, 71.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—Evening.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12¾d. The sales have been 8000 bales. Red Wheat, 9s. Old Corn, 31s.; new, 29s. 9d. Common Rosin, 9s. 9d. Petroleum dull; refined, 1s. 8½d. Linseed oil, £29 10s.

LONDON, March 8—Evening.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. Sugar dull at 39s. 6d. on the spot.

ANTWERP, March 9.—Petroleum easier at 57⅞f.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, March 9.—Recent accounts from the lumbering regions of Ottawa demonstrate that the obstructions to lumbering operations from the storm are less serious than at first reported.

Mr. Capriol, President of the Huron and Ontario Canal Company, has had an interview with the Governor General and Finance Minister, and urged that the canal question be taken under consideration by the Cabinet. The Finance Minister expects to report to the Council upon an early day.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

ROCHESTER, March 9.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred yesterday at Munda Station, in Livingston county, by which a large steam flour and lumber mill, owned by Van Riper & Co., was partially destroyed. A. H. Gilbert, Charles C. Eble, and J. B. Payne were killed, and Cyrus Haskins, telegraph operator, severely injured. A boy named Dunn, who was in the engine room with the men that were killed, escaped without injury. Pieces of the boiler and building were found forty rods distant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1800 City 6s, New..ls..101	4 sh W Phila RR...
$100 5-20s '64, Cp..........114⅝	b lv. off... 61⅝
65 sh Gr & Coates..... 38	5 do..prvt..ff.. 61⅝
1000 sh Clinton Cl....... ½	3 sh Leh V R........ 56
100 sh Lit Sch.........b5.. 48½	200 sh Read R........ls..48·69
60 do.............. 48½	200 do.....rg&in..48·69
18 sh C & Am.........123	200 do..........ls.. 48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, 1 ser..........103⅝	58 sh Leh Val.......ls.. 56
1 sh Penna R........ 57¾	600 sh Niagara Oil..ls.. 1
100 sh Hestonville....... 12	2 sh Mor C Pf....... 66

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
3 3 3m J. W. POST.